Daily Report

Soviet Union

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14 January 1991

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NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

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Belousov Announces Nuclear Test Moratorium

LD1201163991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Boris Zverev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan—The Soviet Union has decided "to implement a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests in the next four months of 1991." This was reported here this evening from the platform of the country's legislature by Igor Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Replying to the question by one of the deputies, he said that a decision on a moratorium had been brought about by the Soviet leadership's striving to find an "acceptable solution" of the socio- economic problems connected with the conducting of tests.

As is known, the carrying out of underground nuclear explosions at Soviet nuclear test ranges is causing anxiety among a proportion of the population of the areas adjoining the test ranges.

U.S. Cruise Missile Development Criticized

PM0801111191 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 91 First Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel Yu. Alekseyev: "Air-Launched Cruise Missiles: Search for Options Goes On"]

[Text] Air-launched nuclear missiles appeared as a U.S. strike system on the eve of the 60's. The first weapon of this type—the Hound Dog—was intended for the B-52 strategic bomber. Later the SRAM-A [Short-Range Attack Missile-A] was developed—to pressure air defense systems and ensure the B-52's penetration of enemy airspace. In the mid-seventies the Americans developed the ALCM-A [air-launched cruise missile-A] cruise missile, which, however, did not enter series production—they decided that its range was not long enough. It needed a further $1.2 billion to bring this idea to fruition. Thus there appeared the ALCM-B cruise missile, with a range of 2,500 km. Some 1,700 of these missiles were produced, costing a further $2.8 billion.

After that, work went faster. Whereas it took 20 years to replace the first generation of air-launched missiles, the second took just 10 years. Now the creation of the future advanced cruise missile with a range of over 3,500 km is almost complete. Development has cost $3.6 billion and the production of 1,500 of these missiles will cost $3.3 billion.

Research is also being conducted in the sphere of tactical aviation. The following option is being planned here. The SRAM-2 that is being developed is to be used as the basis for the creation of a tactical version—the SRAM-T. This is planned for the mid-nineties. Europe has been chosen as the main deployment area.

There is no doubt that none of these Pentagon plans is in keeping with the spirit of the political changes that have begun. But how dangerous are the U.S. military-industrial complex' efforts in this sphere? Their danger is proportionate to how far they undermine what has been achieved during lengthy and complex talks. Was it worth working for the destruction of intermediate- and shorter-range ground-launched missiles if the threat is simply switched from the ground to the air? What will be the practical result of the future treaty on strategic offensive weapons if outdated systems are replaced by better and more sophisticated ones?

But, you will object, modernization, just like scientific thought, cannot be stopped. It is hard to dispute that. But that means agreeing to a continuation of the arms race. Is such a moral position? I doubt it.

Churkin Holds Foreign Ministry Briefing 11 Jan

Discusses Iraq Evacuation

LD1101163191 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—"According to the figures of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, there are no Soviet military specialists in Iraq," Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vitaliy Churkin said at a briefing here today.

"A total of 290 Soviet citizens remain in that country, of whom 152 are employed at projects of Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation and 138 work in the embassy, the trade mission and other institutions," he said.

Churkin emphasised that the staff of Soviet institutions in Iraq should diminish by several dozen people in the next few ays.

On the evacuation of Soviet citizens from other countries in the region, Churkin said that approximately 190 family members of Soviet institutions' staff are returning from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Petrovskiy, Envoys Discuss Gulf

LD1101150991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS)—Heads of the diplomatic missions of North European countries in the Soviet Union visited the USSR Foreign Ministry today, where they were received by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy. This was reported by Vitaliy Churkin, head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, at a briefing.

They set forth the essence of the initiative put forward by Scandinavian countries, which is aimed at vigorously using the good offices of UN Secretary General Perez De Cuellar for peacefully settling the Persian Gulf conflict. Scandinavian countries believe that under current conditions it is necessary not only to concentrate on implementing the UN Security Council's demands on the withdrawal of Iraq troops from Kuwait, but also to start specific planning for such a withdrawal and elaborate the issue of the UN role in the region after the Security Council's decision has been implemented. In the view of these countries it is already necessary today to start defining the form of UN presence in the region, seen as sending UN troops and military observers there. The implementation of the United Nations' active role in the region, they note, could start as soon as Iraq begins pulling its troops out of Kuwait.

At the instruction of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Petrovskiy voiced full support for the initiative of the North European states, stressing its importance and timeliness. He expressed the view that such a step on behalf of the world community would become "a clear political message to the effect that possibilities for a peaceful settlement still exist within the remaining minimum time."

Vitaliy Churkin said that in the course of the meeting, an accord was reached on joint actions of the USSR and Scandinavian countries in promoting this initiative at the United Nations.

Views UN Statement on Palestine

LD1101162291 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—"The recent statement by chairman of the United Nations Security Council, concerning recent events on occupied Arab territories, is an expression of the world community's concern for the fate of the Palestinian people," head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate Vitaliy Churkin told a briefing here today.

Churkin recalled that the statement expressed the Security Council's profound concern in connection with recent acts of violence in Gaza and especially with Israeli security forces' actions against Palestinians, which caused casualties among the civilian population.

"The Soviet Union hopes," Churkin noted, "that the Security Council statement, in addition to the unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 681 of December 1990 on the situation in occupied Palestinian territories, will help take effective measures to protect the Palestinian population and find ways to settle the Arab- Israeli conflict."

Churkin stressed that "the Soviet side will continue its active efforts to achieve this end both within the United Nations and through bilateral diplomatic contacts with all sides concerned."

Notes Status of Somalia Evacuees

LD1101160691 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—All 39 staff members of Soviet institutions, previously stationed in Mogadishu, and their families are returning today from Oman to Moscow on an Aeroflot charter flight, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vitaliy Churkin said at a briefing here today.

He stressed that the evacuation of Soviet people following the heightening of tension in Mogadishu had been carried out with the assistance of the American side, which provided its ship for evacuating foreign citizens, including Soviet people, from Mogadishu to Muscat, capital of Oman.

Churkin recalled that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had talked on the telephone with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and had used this opportunity to express gratitude for the assistance during the evacuation.

Reaffirms USSR-U.S. Summit

LD1101180991 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Excerpt] Moscow January 11 TASS—[passage omitted] Churkin once again confirmed that the Soviet-America summit would take place in Moscow from February 11 to 13.

Churkin said he knew nothing about alleged plans for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's visit to the Soviet Union reported by the foreign mass media.

Gulf Crisis Said To Affect Aid for Perestroyka

LD1301220391 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Interview with "Vremya" announcer Igor Fesunenko by correspondent Lidya Podolnaya; from the "Panorama" program—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Podolnaya] If war does break out, how will it affect our country and our relations with foreign countries?

[Fesunenko] The effect will certainly be very negative. War will be a tragedy for everyone—for the Arabs, for the Americans, who will die there, and for our own country, too, even if we do not take part in it—to the delight of our nationalistic patriotic forces, which are now activating public opinion in an attempt somehow or other to remove us from solving that conflict, and in which general regard it as unthinkable that we should become militarily involved in the conflict in any way, if it does break out. Of course if war breaks out the Western countries, the United States, will devote all their efforts to the quickest possible victory over Iraq, and of course a very quick victory will not be possible, even despite the clear superiority of the United States and other forces that will take part. Of course in this connection the attention of our Western partners will be diverted from our problems, our pains, our tragedy, so to speak—from everything that we are living through; and probably for some considerable time there will be no question of any kind of economic aid or Western participation in resolving the problems of our perestroyka. So even from that point of view, war will be perhaps no less tragic for us than for those directly involved.

In any case, I think that we must of course strive for a political solution to this conflict. Well, if I may offer, as it were, my own solution, I would prolong the economic blockade, the trade blockade, and make it tougher, and be patient for a few weeks or even months longer—and force Husayn, do everything possible to induce Husayn, to pull his troops out of Kuwait, try to achieve this by peaceful means. But if peaceful methods produce no result, then it would no doubt be necessary to use force. To rely on political means only is impossible, as history shows. Attempts have been made before to tame a dictator by purely political methods, and what that led to, we all know. I refer to Munich.

[Podolnaya] But I want to bring you back to the position of our country. You mentioned the national patriots, who are against military intervention. Well, there is a certain logic in their arguments. We are now in a difficult economic situation to send our troops. And then we have the Afghan syndrome, and so on. But still there is the moral responsibility that our country must bear, in the fact that Iraq has become what it is.

[Fesunenko] Quite right. To expiate those past mistakes of ours, the times of stagnation, our diplomacy, the diplomacy of Gromyko's time, we evidently need to play a more active part in this, so to speak, painful problem. Certainly we must, because we cannot remain aloof. [passage omitted] Shevardnadze's resignation has, of course, made it much more difficult for us to implement our diplomatic—our foreign diplomatic course. Well, and then our internal problems—the situations in Lithuania, Karabakh—are certainly distracting our leaders from active involvement in solving foreign policy problems. Everyone understands that, and by the way, no one expect us to take as active a part in solving that conflict as the Western countries and the United States. [passage omitted]

International Seminar Studies Political Changes

PM1001090591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 91 Second Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Teterin: "Political Scientists Gathered"]

[Text] An international school of political studies has begun its work in Tallinn, with prominent experts in this field from the USSR, Sweden, Norway, and the United States due to take part in its work. The scientists are focusing their attention on the complex political situation in which our country has found itself today and the forecasts for its further development.

What effect can Marxist doctrine have on contemporary policy? In what respects are right-wing and left-wing radicalism alike and different? Under what conditions

will totalitarian and authoritarian regimes be transformed into modern democracies? Lecturers and participants in the school of political studies, which will run through 15 January, will seek the answers to these and many other questions.

IMF Report Urges Conclusion of Union Treaty

PM1001144791 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jan 91 First Edition p 5

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Orlov: "Bankers Are in Favor, But What About Us...? The West Expects Stabilization in the USSR"]

[Text] Western bankers are sending the Soviet Union unambiguous signals, emphasizing the need to adopt emergency measures to stabilize the situation in the country. They openly name the new Union treaty as one such measure. It is this act, the businessmen believe, that is capable of preventing the final disintegration of the economy of one of the world's largest countries, a potential partner with truly unlimited opportunities for mutually advantageous international cooperation.

This conclusion is contained, for example, in an IMF report distributed a few days ago in Washington—right at the time when USSR people's deputies in their Fourth Congress were arguing about our state's future and the preservation of the "economic space" provided by the all-Union national economic complex.

It is hard to level a charge of bias against the authors of the study which, as the foreign press noted, is the most detailed analysis of the Soviet economy's state and prospects ever undertaken in the West. At the instruction from the heads of state and government of the seven leading industrially developed countries, this work was carried out by experts from the four largest international financial and economic organizations—the IMF, the World Bank, the OECD, and the recently created European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

According to the report's authors, "the attempts at the economy's perestroyka coincide with profound decentralization of political power and responsibility" in the USSR. In this context, they point out the "imperative need" to conclude the Union treaty or at least an official agreement between the center and the republics on the most important questions concerning the economic and financial sphere. "It is necessary to avoid the erection of interregional barriers for the performance of economic operations and, wherever they may already exist, it is necessary to break them down," the report says.

The question of the nature of economic mutual relations between the Soviet Union's republics also occupied a central position during a meeting between U.S. businessmen and representatives of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers held in the United States in late December. They traveled across the ocean in order to brief potential investors on the list of Soviet enterprises located on Russia's territory which may be sold to foreign corporations. According to press reports, the Americans were completely dissatisfied with the visitors' replies to specific questions concerning the prospects of relations between Russian enterprises and their numerous partners located outside the RSFSR. "There are growing fears that there is no control at all of the economy in your country, that all energies are devoted to political struggle," as one of the U.S. participants summed up the outcome of the New York round of these talks.

United States & Canada

Akhromeyev Views USSR, U.S. Military Budgets

PM1301204591 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 91 Union Edition p 3

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, USSR presidential adviser and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Defense and State Security Committee, by V. Litovkin, under the rubric "Viewpoint"; place and date not given: "The Cost of Defense"—first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] The 1991 military budget has been approved. Many questions arose during discussion of it at the country's Supreme Soviet and in the mass media. Some people claim that our actual military spending is being concealed. Others, citing the nonconvertibility of the ruble and the absence of real market relations in the country, doubt the possibility of elucidating the truth in this question. Yet others express the opinion that military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States presupposes approximately equal expenditure. A fourth view expresses sharp criticism of the actual method of calculation, which is designed merely to hide the truth. Is that so?

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, adviser to the USSR president and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Defense and State Security Committee, now answers our correspondent's questions.

"I shall begin with the method," Sergey Fedorovich said. "Since 1989 we and the United States have been using the same one—the military budget is calculated using a standardized international model approved by the United Nations. This is the model that we and other countries use to account each year to that world organization.

"This method includes the following expenditure: payment for arms and military hardware; scientific research and experimental-design work on defense themes; maintenance of the Army and Navy; capital construction; servicemen's pensions; and expenditure by the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power Engineering and Industry [Minatomenergoprom] and the corresponding U.S. department producing nuclear munitions. Last fall, the Soviet Union presented to the United Nations a report on its spending in 1989. Our military budget was 77.3 billion rubles [R]: in other words, in the units required by the United Nations and accurate to millions of rubles.

"Now for the comparability of our military budget and the U.S. equivalent. Because they are calculated using the same method, they are comparable.

Expenditure in Union Budget Appropriations on Defense of the Country (Soviet Union)

No.	Type of expenditure	1989	1990
		(billion rubles)	
1.	Payment for arms and military hardware	32.6	31.0
2.	Scientific research and experimental-design work	15.3	13.2
3.	Maintenance of Army and Navy	20.2	19.3
4.	Capital construction	4.6	3.8
5.	Servicemen's pensions	2.3	2.4
6.	Minatomenergoprom expenditure	2.3	1.3
	TOTAL	77.3	71.0

U.S. Military Expenditure

No.	Type of expenditure	1989	1990
		(billion dollars)	
1.	Purchases of armaments and military hardware	81.6	80.9
2.	Scientific research and experimental-design work	37.0	36.5
3.	Maintenance of Army and Navy	153.0	147.7
4.	Capital construction	5.3	5.4
5.	Servicemen's pensions (contribution to pension fund)	18.0	16.3
6.	Development of nuclear munitions and other expenditure	8.7	9.5
	TOTAL	303.6	296.3

"I have to add a reservation, however. Until 1991 the basis of prices in the USSR and the United States for raw materials and finished output, including military output, was conducted differently. In the United States, prices are determined on the basis of free market relations and in our country they have been determined for the most part by government and directive organs. Here there are certain difficulties in making comparisons. But from 1991 on in our country, too, the bulk of prices will be formed on a market basis and then, I believe, the comparison of the two military budgets will be even more realistic."

[Litovkin] But any country's defense spending is always higher than its military budget. It is no secret that in addition to the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power Engineering and Industry our country has a number of defense ministries producing missiles, tanks, warships.... Is it not their budget part of defense spending?

[Akhromeyev] The Defense Ministry pays from its own budget for expenditure on the production of armaments for our Army and Navy by those ministries. The tables show the six main items which determine the country's military budget. Military spending is indeed greater than the military budget. That is natural. After all, there is the kind of expenditure which is simultaneously national economic and indirectly military. For example, we built

the Baykal-Amur railroad—the second rail route to the East. I shall leave aside the fact that the military took part in its construction. I shall stress its undoubted military significance. Or take the United States. It is creating a single worldwide air traffic control system. That system can also back up the movement of military manpower and resources to any part of the world.

What about the military draft system!? In both the United States and the USSR it is paid for from the general statewide budgets and local budgets. In both the USSR and the United States, the Armed Forces have free use of state lands allocated to them. This list could go on.

Let us recall that in our country the Army and Navy help the people each year in collecting the harvest, the military are laying asphalt roads in the Non-Chernozem Zone, they take part in the construction of plants and mines, and do other work. Is this military or national economic spending? Undoubtedly, both the former and the latter.

That is also why direct military spending (the military budget) and indirect spending differ. Our researchers have studied the indirect military spending in the United States (that is, the spending not included in its military budget), such as financing space research; the Coast Guard; the creation of strategic reserves, including an oil reserve; capital investments in the military-industrial sector; pensions for civilian employees of the U.S. Defense Department; and so forth. It is a colossal figure—around $200 billion.

If you add that $200 billion to the official U.S. military budget for 1989, for example, which was $303 billion, it turns out that the country is spending over $0.5 trillion on military goals. Of course, there may be sharp objections in the United States to these calculations.

In exactly the same way I object to the unfounded arguments of the U.S. economist I. Birman published in your newspaper (IZVESTIYA No. 332) on our country's indirect military spending and the need to include it in our military budget.

Why should expenditure on USSR KGB and Internal Affairs Ministry troop subunits be included in the USSR military budget whereas similar spending on subunits of the U.S. Coast Guard and CIA can be omitted from the U.S. military budget?

Another point. Birman asks: Where is Soviet intelligence spending "located"? What about military aid to the allies? I can answer with the utmost certainty: It is in exactly the same "location" as similar spending in the United States. Resources for military intelligence are included in the military budget. The rest—in the budgets of other departments. After all, in the United States, money spent on the intelligence activity of the Justice Department, the State Department, and on CIA special operations is not included in the Pentagon's military budget.

I am not saying all this for the sake of a polemical confrontation. I do not believe that to be a way of ascertaining the truth. My opinion here is clear-cut: There is an official international method of determining military budgets, and it must be used; then no one will be confused, and there will be no need to suspect anyone of insincerity. I do not think the USSR Government, the Ministry of Defense, or the USSR Ministry of Finance intend to deceive anyone when drawing up the country's military budget.

Even so, I, for example, see no obstacles to our publishing the data on all additional, indirect military spending, too. There should be no secrets here. But I am aware how complex a problem this is—which method to use, how to determine what went purely on national economic needs and what on defense.

As for your question on the budgets of the defense sectors, I mentioned that briefly. Their spending on the creation of new types of armament and combat hardware, like scientific research work, is funded from the corresponding items of the Defense Ministry budget because it is carried out on the basis of orders from the military. All the remaining expenditure, including that on conversion, comes from the state budget, from our own profit, and is formed from multifaceted economic activity.

[Litovkin] Nevertheless, Sergey Fedorovich, there is a certain discrepancy in the comparison of defense spending in our country and the United States. In our case it constitutes just a few paragraphs in the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers or the finance minister, whereas in their country it is a whole defense paper where any citizen, not to mention congressman or senator, can find out in detail how much this or that type of weapon costs or how much this or that program for the construction of nuclear-powered missile-armed craft costs.... Is confidence in the public not greater in their country than in ours?

[Akhromeyev] It is not a question of confidence. You are right, the U.S. budget is written in great detail. What constitutes a military secret is skillfully concealed. But the main types of arms are shown in detail, both their cost and their quantity. Anyone can get a full picture for himself.

The reason that does not happen here now is not because we want to hide something but because ours is a fledgling democracy. Things can only be achieved gradually, you cannot resolve all the problems in a single year.

Take, for instance, the composition of our committee for defense questions. Some 18 months ago it included people who had never studied problems of this kind. They had to prepare for this work to some extent before picking up that volume, which even a specialist cannot take in immediately. This volume has to be drafted by people who also need training.

But in 1990 we not only agreed to give figures broken down by branches of the Armed Forces, we also set out each category of expenditure in detail. We gave a detailed picture of weapons purchases; the cost of types of weapon; and spending on servicemen's upkeep, namely, wages, food, clothing and related gear, and combat training.

In 1991 the cost of many other types of combat hardware, the things that you are talking about, were revealed. Now people can see how many tanks and other types of weapons we are producing, and how much each of them costs.... They can assess them and voice their opinion. In principle in about two years we will have reached the stage where we, too, will have a whole volume devoted to the military budget. But this takes time and experience.

[Litovkin] How much will the country's defense cost us in 1991? I think that, despite the assurances, spending on defense is set to rise sharply. The country is entering the era of market relations and no one knows what raw material prices and production costs will be like in the future.... The withdrawal of troops; the sharp reduction in armaments and combat hardware; and the destruction of "surplus" missiles, tanks, and chemical weapons also cost a great deal. Not to mention the servicemen's social protection program.

[Akhromeyev] All those things have been considered in the 1991 military budget. In last year's prices they have been reduced by 8.5 percent, mainly by reducing arms purchases and scientific research work. The overall figure of the military budget is fluctuating between R64.0 billion and R65 billion.

But since it is known from the calculations of the State Committee on Prices, the Finance Ministry, and the relevant defense sectors that prices for raw materials and finished output and also tariffs and services are going to rise by 25-65 percent, the military budget, while actually being reduced, will show a nominal increase. It will amount to R96,562,846 [figure as published].

But I repeat that the programs which you mentioned are included in the budget. For example, the switch to payment in convertible currency for the upkeep of our groups of forces and the change in the ruble exchange rate will cost approximately R3.2 billion. The troop withdrawal itself and their redeployment on our territory will also cost the state a bet of money. Servicemen's state insurance will need money—R300 million. The social security program for servicemen and members of their families should "cost" R3.3 billion and pensions R4.1 billion—the Defense Ministry has 1,119,095 pensioners, 105,771 of them disabled; and capital construction will cost R6.2 billion....

I would like to end our conversation with one general comment. There have always been secrets in military affairs and there always will be. But this is a dialectical concept. As international tension eases and democracy and glasnost develop, so, too, the number of military secrets will decrease.

But even today the military budget and the number of servicemen must not and cannot be kept secret from their people.

China

Reports Follow Rogachev's Visit to China

Meets Counterpart on Gulf Issues

PM1101204991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by TASS correspondent Vladimir Kashirov: "I. Rogachev Arrives on Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan—Igor Rogachev, special envoy of the USSR president and deputy foreign minister, arrived here today from Seoul on a short visit. Answering journalists' questions on his arrival at Shoudu Airport, he said that under an agreement he and his Chinese colleagues will discuss regional problems: Cambodia, the situation in the Korean peninsula, and questions connected with the Persian Gulf crisis. The Soviet and Chinese approaches to that crisis are very close, and I hope we will reach agreement on that problem, the USSR president's special envoy said. At the same time, he stressed that the Soviet Union has absolutely no intention of sending troops to the Persian Gulf region.

This evening the USSR president's special envoy will leave Beijing for Moscow.

Departs 11 Jan

LD1101210491 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kashirov]

[Text] Beijing January 11 TASS—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and his Chinese counterpart Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei discussed the Gulf crisis, the situation in Cambodia and the Korean peninsula. They also exchanged views on Soviet-Chinese relations.

After his brief visit to China Rogachev left tonight for Moscow.

Northeast Asia

Japanese Newspaper Chief Views Gorbachev Visit

PM0901114191 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 91 Second Edition p 7

[Interview with Toshitada Nakae, president of Japan's ASAHI newspaper company, by PRAVDA correspondent I. Latyshev in Tokyo; date not given: "We Are

Confident in Advance of Success. PRAVDA Correspondent's Conversation With ASAHI President"]

[Text] Mr. Toshitada Nakae, president of Japan's ASAHI, can rightfully be described as one of the most prestigious and influential leaders of the Japanese press. The activity of the company he heads embraces the entire country. It has branches in 112 cities in Japan. The company's permanent staff totals 8,500, 3,050 of whom are journalists. Two editions of ASAHI are printed daily (a 32-page morning edition and a 16-page evening edition). Each edition has a total print run of roughly eight million copies. At the same time, the company also publishes certain other periodicals in large print runs.

There is something outwardly appealing about Mr. Toshitada Nakae. A tall, unhurried, laconic man, he seems at first glance to be indifferent to the world around him. But this is impression is deceptive. It becomes clear from your first conversation with him that he is a very sharp, perspicacious, and humorous man. Judging by what he says, he became a journalist "by accident," solely because of his willful reluctance to follow in the footsteps of his father and three elder brothers who devoted their lives to natural sciences and technology. Nakae has been working at ASAHI for 37 years now. For 15 of them he was an ordinary reporter and it was only after that that he plunged into administrative activity. Rapidly climbing all the rungs of the management ladder, he recently rose to his current post.

I have had several conversations with Mr. Nakae. This time our meeting took the form of questions and answers since it took place just a week after his return from Moscow, where Toshitada Nakae, together with the six newspaper staffers accompanying him, was received by USSR President M.S. Gorbachev. The interview which ASAHI obtained from the USSR president is rated a rare success in Japan's journalistic world.

[Latyshev] Mr. Nakae, I was told over the telephone by the PRAVDA editorial office that your interview with M.S. Gorbachev is regarded as an important political act in the preparations for his visit to Japan this April.

[Nakae] It is a great honor for me that President Gorbachev has expressed this opinion of our action. The interview was very substantive. I am quite satisfied with the president's answers and am convinced of their tremendous international political significance.

By the way, my experience shows that the success of any interview depends on who gives it. On meeting Mr. Gorbachev I immediately sensed his sincerity. Blessed with intelligence, he endeavored, where possible, to answer his interlocutors' questions more fully.

[Latyshev] What were your expectations of this interview, and were they justified?

[Nakae] The ASAHI editorial office asked the USSR president for an interview last spring. We then wanted to find out his views of the international and domestic aspects of perestroyka and at the same time his views of the difficulties accompanying perestroyka. But the interview only took place after the Fourth Congress of USSR People's Deputies. The choice of this moment proved very auspicious: We were able to obtain many interesting answers to our questions from President Gorbachev. We think that this congress was a watershed closing a definite phase of perestroyka. That is why during the interview we were not only interested in the Soviet leader's views of the future development of Japanese-Soviet relations. We tried to get him to say as much as possible on questions of interest to the whole world, including the West and countries which had hitherto taken the socialist path, and even to Soviet people.

[Latyshev] Were you satisfied with President Gorbachev's answers?

[Nakae] I think that the interview proved very substantive. I will use just two questions as an example: one international and the other domestic. Thus, we found out from his answers that the first stage of perestroyka in foreign policy, linked with the review of the Soviet Union's relations with Western Europe and the United States, can be considered to have ended and that the Soviet leadership now intends to direct its foreign policy efforts toward the Asian-Pacific region. The second example relates to Soviet domestic policy: I had the impression that there are serious difficulties at this stage in the Soviet economy, which is manifested in consumer goods shortages, partially linked to malfunctions in the supply system. Everything indicates that this difficult economic situation will persist in the near future. President Gorbachev displayed confidence during the interview that the difficulties can be overcome in stages and also that the country's economic development can be turned around toward a better future. We also learned of his philosophical approach to the problem in question. We realized that in the course of reform the Soviet leadership headed by Gorbachev is striving to introduce into the Soviet economy all the positive elements which the capitalist system has given human society. While borrowing all mankind's latest achievements, Gorbachev nevertheless intends to conduct perestroyka within the socialist framework. We sensed that he is confident of the success of this perestroyka. His statements confirm that both the capitalist and the socialist systems are the product of the historical development of human society and that the two systems can quite well coexist.

[Latyshev] How did the Japanese public react to this interview? What response did it provoke in Japan?

[Nakae] Japanese readers have attentively studied President Gorbachev's answers to our questions. It was not only foreign ministry officials conducting talks with the Soviet Union who displayed interest in these answers but also business circles and politicians, and the broad Japanese public in general. Everyone is of course interested in the problem of the northern territories and the prospect of concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet

Union, hitherto conspicuous by its absence. On this question the Japanese public favors surmounting the obstacles that are still impeding the resolution of the contentious problem and is prepared to secure this solution gradually. Top-level talks should proceed in this direction—that is the Japanese people's general approach to this issue. As for whether the four islands will be returned at once or just two at first, I think that the Japanese people should realize that there can be no rapid solution to this problem. I personally see the substance of the interview as follows: Noting the Japanese Government's position on this question, President Gorbachev expressed readiness to strive to further improve Japanese-Soviet relations progressively in the future. As for his policy on consolidating peace in the Asian-Pacific region, while implementing his peaceful strategy in the Asian-Pacific region the USSR President is striving for the phased solution of unresolved problems. That at least is how we understood his answers to our questions.

[Latyshev] What does Mr. Nakae think about the USSR president's coming visit to Japan?

[Nakae] We deem this visit to be a historic event if only because it is the first time that the Soviet Union's top state leader has come to our country. We attach all the more significance to it since we will be meeting in the person of Mikhail Gorbachev a man who is striving to create a humane socialist society in the Soviet Union. In all probability he will display his characteristic energy during his visit to Japan and will, in his typical fashion, greet people with an affable smile. The Japanese love a smile. We realize that the notions of a particular figure and a particular state's foreign policy that have taken shape in public consciousness are of great importance in foreign policy today. In this respect I can say in advance that the visit will be a success. The Japanese will of course above all be interested in how the problem of the northern territories will be resolved. You can see from our editorials that our newspaper advocates the return of Japan's four northern islands. But at the same time we reckon that this problem can hardly be resolved—in the sense that the Japanese will be promised the return of either all four islands or two islands on condition that the remaining two are transferred to UN trusteeship—in the course of President Gorbachev's first visit to Japan. Everything indicates that the coming visit will not produce this result. On the other hand, we hope that during his sojourn in Japan the Soviet state's supreme leader will set out in a positive, constructive manner his views of the ways of resolving this problem. This would facilitate progress in the Asian-Pacific region and this region's advancement in the 21st century based on the resolution of such problems as the signing of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty and the general consolidation of peace and security. ASAHI hopes that the Soviet side will clarify its position on this question on the eve of President Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

[Latyshev] I have been told by Moscow that your conversation with the PRAVDA editorial staff was very interesting and substantive. In this connection PRAVDA chief editor I.T. Frolov asked me to thank you once again for taking part in the above conversation. What impression did you take away with you from your visit to the PRAVDA editorial office?

[Nakae] Our visit to the PRAVDA editorial office was extremely useful to us. I would like to take this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank the PRAVDA editorial office and, in particular, its chief editor, Mr. Frolov, for helping to organize our meeting with President Gorbachev. The meeting would hardly have taken place without that assistance.

[Latyshev] Do you consider further cooperation between ASAHI and PRAVDA advisable, Mr. Nakae?

[Nakae] We favor the further broadening of cooperation between our newspapers. I would like this cooperation to be more systematic in the future. In the near future we intend with PRAVDA's mediation to help people who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl accident. Other forms of cooperation are also possible. We are currently studying this question.

[Latyshev] PRAVDA personnel are interested, moreover, in how the work of ASAHI staff is organized. Exchange of experience on this matter could be useful. For instance, I wonder how your interview with our president was prepared for publication.

[Nakae] The reportage of our meeting with Gorbachev was written jointly by the chief editor of the Tokyo branch and ASAHI's Moscow correspondent. At the same time, three other journalists who accompanied me, including one Russian speaker, directly tackled the work on the text of the interview. Two colleagues and I set off "running" for a show at the Bolshoy Theater, however. We do of course usually display great promptness in such cases. But this time was a special occasion: President Gorbachev gave our newspaper an exclusive interview and for that reason we did not have to rush to outstrip our rivals. There were no rivals. Otherwise I would not have gone to the theater but would have helped my staff prepare the article for the speediest dispatch to Tokyo.

[Latyshev] During your present stay in Moscow did you manage to get any idea of the present-day life of the city and its inhabitants?

[Nakae] We did not have very much time. We noticed lines on the city streets due to shortages of consumer goods. But they were not as long as we had expected. We were told moreover that supplies are better in some other Soviet cities than in Moscow and that there are no lines. I spent the bulk of my spare time visiting theaters and picture galleries in Moscow and also in Leningrad, where we spent a day.

Anti-Japanese Sentiment in ROK Examined

SK1401134491 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Commentary by station commentator (Igor Karabayvo)]

[Text] Anti-Japanese demonstrations were staged in Seoul before and during Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu's visit to South Korea. Among the participants in the anti-Japanese demonstrations were the relatives of Korean people who had been unjustly punished, tortured, and (?killed) during the 1910-45 Japanese colonial rule on the Korean Peninsula.

These people demanded that Tokyo apologize and give compensation for the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists during their occupation of Korea.

Station commentator (Igor Karabayvo) writes the following:

In ceremonial terms, the Japanese Government in effect made an apology during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit to Tokyo last May. The anti-Japanese demonstrations currently under way in Seoul show that the issue of doing away with the harsh consequences of past relations remains unsettled.

A report carried by the Japanese daily JAPAN TIMES, which was later reprinted in South Korean publications, provoked the anti-Japanese sentiment in Seoul. It was that the Japanese Ministry of Education was planning to include a story in the middle school textbooks on the life and activity of Admiral Heihachiro Togo beginning in 1992.

Admiral Togo became famous after sinking a Russian fleet in Tsushima Strait in 1905. The attempt to revive Togo's exploits has struck a particularly powerful outrage in South Korea.

As a matter of fact, it is not surprising. Japan's victory over imperial Russia opened the door to Japan's annexation of Korea and decades of colonial rule on the Korean peninsula.

Commenting on this report, South Korean publications noted that Heihachiro Togo was a militarist who took the leading role in shaping Japanese policy of (?domination) in Asia.

The incident surrounding Admiral Togo is not the only attempt by the Japanese Ministry of Education to impose on the Japanese students views of history favorable to the (?conservatives). After completely rewriting Japanese history, the Japanese are trying to exonerate innumerable Army and Navy generals from their war crimes and keep silent about the atrocities committed in Korea and in Southeast Asian countries by the Japanese people during the thirties and forties.

This being the case, we need not be surprised by this recent incident. The Japanese Government (?officials) have made it a rule to go to the Yasukuni Shrine, the symbol of Japanese militarism, several times every year to pay homage to the remains of the major war criminals who are enshrined there as gods.

The revival of a militaristic thinking in Japan never fails to provoke sharp reactions from the Asian countries that suffered from Japanese aggression. The anti-Japanese sentiment that exploded recently in South Korea is another evidence of this.

Yanayev Holds Talks With Japanese Legislators

LD0901221791 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS— A frank exchange of views on Soviet-Japanese relations and some international issues of mutual interest took place at a meeting between Soviet Vice President Gennady Yanayev and a Japanese legislative delegation, led by house of councillors speaker Yoshihiko Tsutiya.

They stressed the need for joint efforts to effect a radical change in Soviet-Japanese relations and to develop genuine understanding and good-neighbourly cooperation. Expanding ties between the legislatures of the two countries must play an important role, they said.

Yanayev asked the delegation to convey gratitude to all Japanese organisations and individuals for their humanitarian aid to the Soviet people.

Rogachev Assesses PRC, ROK Visits

LD1201042191 Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Interview with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev by V. Kulikov; place and date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast—live or recorded]

[Text] [Kulikov] Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister and the president's special representative, has arrived in Beijing from Seoul after his meetings with South Korean leaders.

[Rogachev] It has been a thorough working visit. We have had political consultations with the leaders of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Problems had built up that needed to be discussed. We had to coordinate our joint and parallel actions.

First and foremost, we discussed the problem of the Persian Gulf crisis. On the whole the approaches of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to this crisis situation generally coincide. We must use every remaining chance to reach a peaceful political settlement. In that regard, Beijing and Moscow pin great hope on the mission of Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general.

[Kulikov] You visited the Republic of Korea as a special representative of our president. Are you satisfied with the work done there?

[Rogachev] I had meetings with President No Tae-U and with the newly appointed foreign minister, with Kim Chong-in, the senior secretary for economic affairs, and with a whole range of other officials. Furthermore, I had talks with the presidents of a number of major industrial companies, samsung, daewoo, and others.

The first thing that strikes you is the great interest in the Soviet country, and a very great empathy with the processes of perestroyka in our country. In the course of these talks and negotiations, I dealt with how best to prepare for the visit to the Republic of Korea by Yuriy Dmitriyevich Maslyukov. He will be going there in a few days' time leading a large team to conclude a whole package of agreements in the field of trade and economic cooperation.

Soviet Magazine Eyes Rogachev's ROK Trip

SK1401031491 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] We are going to read to you an article from SELSKYA ZHIZN on the growing closeness between the USSR and the ROK.

As is known, Rogachev, vice Soviet foreign minister, recently visited the ROK as the Soviet president's special envoy.

While meeting Rogachev, ROK President No Tae-u not only showed interest in the successful perestroyka that is under way in the Soviet Union, but also mentioned that he was willing to provide the Soviet Union with as much economic aid as possible.

These are not merely honeyed words. The ROK Government has already promised Moscow $3 billion in loans with good conditions. Also, according to a prediction, the trade volume between the two countries is expected to reach $1 billion this year, far higher than the $100 million four years ago.

Many ROK business firms have already opened their representative offices and branches in Moscow. Lucky GoldStar, one of the largest ROK firms, plans to build a ROK trade center in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union. This is an example of the developing cooperative ties between the two countries that all countries in the civilized world will find worth welcoming.

Regrettably, however, North Korea is openly displeased with the growing closeness between Seoul and Moscow. The DPRK has been emphasizing that the developing ROK-USSR dialogue bars reconciliation and reunification between the North and South.

Also, the Soviet decision to demand hard currency from North Korea in the settlement of trade accounts, contrary to the past practice, has made Pyongyang unhappy. The fact that the DPRK authorities have recently expelled a number of Soviet correspondents from their territories is noteworthy.

Despite such a development, it is hoped that a sound, new political thinking will eventually govern the Soviet-DPRK mutual relations.

While developing cooperative relations with North Korea and South Korea on the Korean peninsula, the Soviet Union is paving the way for cooperation with a single, reunified state. Such an effort will ultimately result in promoting deeper relations among the nations in the region.

The proposal that ROK President No Tae-u made in his Seoul meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is a case in point. He suggested that Japan take part in USSR-ROK joint plans to develop the natural resources in Siberia. Cooperation like this will render the situation stable and secure, not only in Asia and the Pacific, but also in the world at large.

Near East & South Asia

Foreign Ministry Comments on Evacuations From Iraq

PM1101162791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by G. Charodeyev: "Concerning Our Specialists in Iraq"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has already reported that the many months of efforts to evacuate Soviet citizens from Iraq have been successfully completed. Since the beginning of the crisis in the Persian Gulf zone, around 8,500 people have been brought from Iraq and also from Kuwait to the Soviet Union. The USSR Foreign Ministry made the following comment on this event:

"The organized and planned evacuation of Soviet citizens was the result of energetic and persistent efforts by our country's leadership. The interdepartmental working group headed by I. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, created in August 1990 on the USSR president's instructions has done much day to day work in this respect. This group, which included representatives of the USSR Foreign Ministry and other ministries and departments, promptly resolved a broad range of questions including planning the best exit routes, supplying transport and food, and so forth.

The complications that gradually emerged regarding our people's departure from Iraq were successfully resolved during numerous contacts with the Iraqi leadership at various levels. We should note that in the final stage of the evacuation the Iraqi authorities showed due understanding of our concern for the safety of the Soviet specialists who were working at cooperation projects, and they were given an opportunity to leave for home quickly within a tight deadline."

[Charodeyev] "Did the Soviet leadership officially advise those of our specialists wishing to remain in Iraq that they should leave the country without delay?"

"We saw our task," the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, "as explaining to our citizens that for the sake of their safety it would be better for them to leave Iraq and return home. It is known that 150 people have decided to stay whatever the consequences. They have made appropriate written statements to that effect.

"We are examining the mothballing of all the facilities as a temporary measure based on the expectation that the conflict will be settled by peaceful means and we will be able to continue working on those projects which have been halted.

"No one has the right to order Soviet citizens to move from one place to another. We can only express our wish. Ultimately people may decide to take up permanent residence in Iraq. That is their right. We have not set ourselves the task of forcing anyone to leave Iraq."

No Change Seen in Soviet Gulf Policy

LD1301124591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 13 Jan 91

[TASS headline: "Information on Soviet Policy Regarding the Iraqi Problem"]

[By TASS diplomatic correspondent Aleksandr Kanishchev]

[Text] Moscow, 13 January (TASS)—At the moment when passions are heated up to the very extreme in connection with the crisis in the Persian Gulf, articles have appeared in a number of foreign and Soviet periodicals which convey the idea that Soviet political leadership might change its course, which is aimed at close cooperation with the United States in approaching the Iraqi problem. The existence of some sort of "group" interests in the USSR president's milieu is named among the reasons for "the forthcoming changes."

"Faction" leaders are named as well. According to a correspondent of the 'BOSTON GLOBE', one of them is USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who submitted his resignation of his own free will. Supporters of his line, which allegedly, previously dominated Mikhail Gorbachev's milieu, "want" to support the U.S. Administration "to the very end." Yevgeniy Primakov, an "Arab specialist," is allegedly the one who expresses a different initiative. His supporters, according to the 'BOSTON GLOBE', have pushed the President to find a way out of the crisis which would help Saddam Husayn to "leave Kuwait without losing face."

In turn, certain Soviet publications, for example a correspondent of the journal "NOVOYE VREMYA", are attributing to Eduard Shevardnadze almost the role of creator of Soviet policy and of the atmosphere of trust and interaction with the United States.

These arguments seem naive if only because such a vast country as the Soviet Union must not and cannot base its policy on the will of individuals, even statesmen of rank. Still less can it be based on "narrow group" interests, the very existence of which in the entourage of the president of the USSR is extremely doubtful.

While being well aware of, and in no way belittling, the importance and merits of so talented an executor of Soviet foreign policy as the present foreign minister, many political observers here consider that attempts to attribute to him the role of "architect" of the policy which Mikhail Gorbachev has been pursuing ever since he came to power do not stand up to even superficial checking against the facts. In the opinion of one experienced Soviet politologist, "when such conclusions are drawn, a widely-known fact is being forgotten and even deliberately omitted: Namely, that in all major foreign policy issues the initiative has in recent years always come from Mikhail Gorbachev and the President Council; and this includes the Near East." He recalled in particular that the first Soviet Foreign Ministry statement on the Persian Gulf after Iraq's aggression was "half-hearted." It spoke, he said, of Saddam Husayn as our friend, and stated that we greatly regretted his action and could not, on the other hand, fail to condemn aggression. "This was a very poised and balanced position," the expert added, "and gave not even a hint of the starkly pro-U.S. stance now being attributed to Eduard Shevardnadze."

Another highly-placed Soviet adviser, the head of a well-known political research institute, directly linked the stand which the Soviet Union has taken on the Gulf crisis to the name of Mikhail Gorbachev. The very first statement in Moscow by the USSR president assessing Iraq's actions, and Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration a few hours later in Helsinki in the presence of George Bush and of the whole world, he recalled, "unequivocally confirmed a clear position rejecting aggression." "The initiative did not come from the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the declaration took a tough line toward Saddam Husayn," he pointed out.

These facts indicate that it really is naive to suppose that if Shevardnadze does relinquish his post, Soviet policy on the Persian Gulf will change, since the initiative for its implementation came from the USSR president personally.

Iraq's 15 Jan Withdrawal Deadline Viewed

PM1101132991 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 91 First Edition p 3

[Article by international observer Major R. Mustafin under the rubric "The World Today: Problems and Views": "Days Full of Anxiety"]

[Text] This time the telephone call was from Bendery. Major A. Kachur, reserve, was demanding answers without delay and without fail "through the newspaper" to several questions connected with the situation in the

Persian Gulf. The editorial office is getting more and more such appeals with every passing day.

Our readers' persistence is understandable: As the date 15 January, when the "good-will pause" granted to Iraq to make its decision expires, approaches, anxiety and concern are growing throughout the world in connection with the possible start of a war whose flames could singe millions of people all over the planet. The more densely the horizon becomes covered with storm clouds, the louder sound the voices of those who believe that the problem must and can be resolved by peaceful means.

Anxiety is also felt among the Soviet people. Neither the resolution on the Persian Gulf adopted at the Congress of Russian People's Deputies nor the Soviet leaders' statements, including the 22 December speech last year by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, who has resigned, to the effect that the Soviet Armed Forces will not participate in the conflict and that our country has no plans for military interference in the events in the Gulf have entirely removed the tension in society. A spontaneous rally was held in Leningrad recently under the slogan "No to a New Afghanistan!"

Here it is probably not only and not so much a matter of the people's trust in authority. A considerable role has been played by certain mass media and by calls from individuals for our troops to be sent to the region of the conflict. Like salt in the not yet healed Afghan wound, they have elicited an extremely pained response from Soviet people. If we were to speak of developed Western democracies, such a metamorphosis of our "peacemakers" could be accounted for by the activation of, let us say, the pro-U.S. or Zionist lobby. But in our country? Is it really all accounted for just by the pluralism of opinions or the inability to correctly define priorities in the defense of our national interests? Hardly.

"Will the Americans destroy the entire Iraqi people and, at the same time, the regime of Saddam Husayn, or will they confine themselves just to a change of regime in Baghdad, taking advantage of the UN Security Council's blessing?" Comrade Kachur asks. "Will life on earth be preserved if the opposing groupings exchange strikes involving the use of mass destruction weapons?"

I will point out at once that the UN Security Council has not given its "blessing" to the United States either for the destruction of the ruling regime in Iraq or, still less, for the annihilation of the Iraqi people. It is a question of securing the fulfillment of all the previous UN resolutions on the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. In the event that the demands of the world community are not fulfilled, the use of all means, including military force, is permitted after 15 January (but this does not mean precisely on that day). Proceeding from the resolution, Kuwait's liberation by means of ousting the occupiers may be the purpose of a military operation by the multinational force based on U.S. troops.

It is well known, however, that a war, having once started, develops according to its own laws and its own logic. Many different factors come into play. Hardly anyone would be so bold now as to state very definitely which of them, in which combination, and under which conditions will play the decisive role in the armed struggle and will predetermine success and its price. Unfortunately, it is very likely that combat operations will spread to the territory of Iraq and other states. In the opinion of many experts, in conducting a military operation the Americans will try to reach Iraqi lines of communication, to cut the supply lines to the Iraqi grouping in Kuwait, and to make powerful strikes against command posts and military and military-industrial targets located on Iraqi territory. There has already been a rapid buildup of Iraqi and Turkish troops on their joint border in recent days.

But in the course of a war two factors are the most dangerous right at its initial stage—the playing of the "Israeli card" and the use of mass destruction weapons. In my view, Israel's involvement in a war will lead to a new correlation of forces both among Arabs and within the anti-Iraq coalition, jeopardizing its existence. According to recent reports, the Israelis have put their troops on the border with Jordan in a state of increased combat readiness. Commentators do not rule out the option whereby Israeli troops may switch to an offensive against Jordan. King Husayn has declared that his country will side with Iraq in the event of a war. Jordanian troops have also been put in a state of combat readiness, particularly on the border with Israel. The PLO leadership has also declared its readiness to participate in combat operations on Iraq's side.

As regards the use of mass destruction weapons, its consequences would undoubtedly be catastrophic. Even if the United States does not respond with a nuclear strike to Iraq's use of chemical or bacteriological weapons, as Washington declared recently.

This is why it is extremely important to avoid a military clash. It is no coincidence that recent days have been marked by unprecedented diplomatic activeness. Former Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone intends to go to Iraq with a delegation including R. Gandhi and W. Brandt. The French Government hopes that a peaceful solution will be found, even at the last minute. The movement of champions of a peaceful solution has also become more active in the United States. The British Labourites, who are in opposition, are against the commencement of war. Public attention was recently attracted by a request from PLO leader Y. 'Arafat and France to raise at the Security Council the question of the need to reexamine on 15 January the question of the deadline for the Iraqi troop withdrawal from Kuwait if Iraq takes a more flexible stand.

The world public was pinning great hopes on the 9 January meeting between U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz. It was essentially the last meeting before the expiry of the Iraqi troop withdrawal deadline. Both sides declared their adherence to a peaceful solution. Neither the Americans nor the Iraqis

backed down from their former positions, however. Baghdad refuses utterly to get out of occupied Kuwait. "We have no intention of yielding to strong-arm pressure or doing business in an atmosphere of threats," T. 'Aziz declared. The United States does not like any compromise option or partial concessions which S. Husayn might make in order to "save face." President Bush described as "disappointing" the results of the meeting which ended in Geneva. He said that Iraq "shows no readiness at all" to fulfill the international community's demands and withdraw its troops from Kuwait. T. 'Aziz declared in turn that he refused to accept Bush's letter for S. Husayn because the language of that letter is "impolite" and unsuitable for an exchange of messages between two heads of state. Therefore many people already believe today that the countdown of the decisive stage which the crisis in the Persian Gulf has entered has begun.

Commentators believe that there is still time before 15 January, however, and Iraq could make up its mind to take totally unexpected actions—either a pullout from Kuwait, and maneuvering will begin to that end so as to secure a deferment of its troop withdrawal, or an exacerbation of the situation and even the inflicting of a preventive strike.

Franco-Algerian Gulf Peace Initiative Viewed

PM1101165991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Portanskiy: "Not Yet Too Late"]

[Text] Algiers—"It is late, but not yet too late to avoid a worst-case scenario of the development of events in the Persian Gulf region," Algerian Foreign Minister S.A. Ghazali said the other day.

Following the unsuccessful meeting in Geneva between J. Baker and T. 'Aziz, Algeria has not lost hope in the quest for a last chance of a peaceful settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis. Possessing substantial experience as intermediaries in international affairs in the Near East region, Algerian diplomats have been making efforts to resolve the current conflict ever since it arose. Last month Algerian President C. Bendjedid met in Baghdad with S. Husayn and then in Paris with F. Mitterrand. Bendjedid's task, observers note, was to persuade the Baghdad leader to leave Kuwait in exchange for the promise of an international conference on the Near East, which could only take place after a certain time, which would be specified later. The European Community would be the guarantor of such a conference.

Iraq, as is known, rejected the European proposal on holding a meeting with EEC representatives in Luxembourg. They, in turn, rejected an Iraqi proposal to go to Baghdad. Now Iraq has been presented with a compromise version of the meeting—next week in Algiers. It is not certain yet whether it will take place. But significant steps have already been taken to organize it: Some days ago President Bendjedid received the French president's special envoy in the Algerian capital, and there was a meeting in Luxembourg between the country's foreign minister, currently president of the EEC, and his Algerian colleague.

Aside from demanding the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the EEC confirms its readiness to contribute to solving all the region's problems within the framework of an international conference, without creating, however, an automatic link between the crisis in the Persian Gulf and the other acute questions of the Near East. The approach meets with sympathy in Algeria, and this was the prerequisite for the attempt to implement a French-Algerian initiative, that is, organize a meeting in Algiers between an EC representative and Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz. This initiative, in the opinion of realistically minded Arab figures, would enable S. Husayn to get out of the critical situation he is in of his own volition at minimum moral and political cost. Unfortunately, there is no sign yet of a positive reaction from Baghdad to this initiative.

Political Observer Lauds French Peace Plan

PM1101163191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Konstantin Geyvandov under the rubric: "Around Events in the Persian Gulf": "Not the Last Hope"]

[Text] If serious conclusions can be drawn following the hours-long meeting in Geneva between Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz and U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker in connection with the crisis in the Persian Gulf, the most important of them, in my view, boils down to the following: On questions of the choice between war and peace nowadays there can be no "last hopes" or "last chances." Nor, incidentally, any ultimatums in the form of certain precisely fixed days and months.

Further evidence of this is provided by the world community's instant reaction to the results of the U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, which many Western mass media hastened to describe as without results or a total failure. Thus, it has been announced that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar intends to visit Baghdad. The EC has proposed holding a meeting in Algiers in the next few days with Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz.

In short, as was only to be expected, the diplomatic activity in the hope of finding a compromise is continuing. But not, of course, a compromise on the question of ending Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and eliminating its aftermath. Here the position of the world community has been expressed most resolutely and remains uncompromising. It is a question of seeking a compromise in favor of a political settlement of a crisis which has now been keeping the world in a state of nervous tension for more than five months.

True, we all know of crises or conflicts with a more "solid" history. But this does not in any way, I believe, lessen the danger posed by Iraq's seizure of Kuwait. Still less does it eliminate the need for the speediest settlement of the crisis. Of course, peaceful means are preferable. In this connection I cannot fail to mention another initiative which has come into being these days. It is France's plan aimed at implementing the UN Security Council resolutions. I would single out three key points from it.

First, the demand that Iraq, in fulfillment of these resolutions, announce its decision right now, before 15 January, to leave Kuwait. Second, the proposal, following the Iraqi troop withdrawal from Kuwait, to examine the region's other problems at one or several international conferences with a view to pacifying it. Third and finally, Paris believes that it is necessary to hold a new UN Security Council session before 15 January, at least for a discussion of the situation which has taken shape.

I am impressed by these points in the French plan, although, honestly speaking, I would have liked to see them stemming from Soviet diplomacy. But, since this has happened, it evidently would not be a sin for us to support the French. All the more so because the, in my view, constructive principles of their plan leave the possibility of further improvement and the involvement of Arab countries in it, on this basis, as coauthors.

Pro-Iraq Rally Held at U.S. Embassy in Moscow

PM1401093591 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 91 Union Edition p 1

[From roundup of IZVESTIYA, TASS, INTERFAX, POSTFAKTUM, REUTER, UPI, SIBINFORM reports: "Rally in Support of Iraq"]

[Text] At the initiative of the All-Union Society "Unity—for Leninism and Communist Ideals" and the "Fatherland" Organization, a demonstration and rally were held in protest against the U.S. policy and USSR position toward Iraq. Over 300 persons carrying red banners and portraits of Vladimir Lenin and Saddam Husayn took part in the action, marching from the Mayakovskiy monument to the U.S. Embassy on Moscow's Tchaikovsky Street, where a rally was held.

As they marched, the demonstrators chanted slogans: "Long live the United Front of Soviet and Arab Working People!", "Hands off Iraq!", "U.S. Leave Iraq in Peace, Turn Your Anger on Israel," "Down with Perestroyka According to the CIA's Plans!", "Either the Working Class is Revolutionary or It Is Nothing!", and "No to the Dictatorship of U.S. Imperialism and Zionism!", POSTFAKTUM reported.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Commentary Views Food Distribution in Ethiopia

EA1301090291 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Commentary by Elena Siliynova]

[Text] Elena Siliynova comments on the arrival at Mitsiwa Port of relief food aid donated by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] to Ethiopian famine victims.

Mitsiwa port is under the control of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF. We are happy that a ship flying the UN flag has brought 10,000 tonnes of wheat, which is being distributed at the port. The wheat will be distributed to four million famine victims.

The Ethiopian Government and the opposition EPLF reached an agreement after lengthy discussions. This fact shows clearly that disagreements do not have to be resolved using warlike means.

It has been almost a year since the EPLF captured Mitsiwa, and Asmera has been besieged by the EPLF since last July. Food has been reaching Asmera only by air. Aircraft carrying food have been regularly attacked, and it has been difficult to ferry food by air because it costs $500 to transport a tonne of food to Asmara. Transporting the same quantity by truck from Mitsiwa to Asmera costs only $100. According to the FAO representative, 50 trucks, each with a 30-tonne capacity, are idle in Asmera. He said those trucks were ready to go to Mitsiwa now.

The relief aid will be distributed equally between the areas held by the Ethiopian Government and by the EPLF. Drought has affected the area for the last two years.

The opening of Mitsiwa port is the outcome of the dialogue between the two sides. The Addis Ababa government, which was bombing the town and said: We will recapture Mitsiwa by any means, is now saying that it will desist from that atrocity. The EPLF will relax its efforts to strangle and seize Asmera, and this will open the door for relief aid to reach Asmera.

According to a UN report, 336,000 tonnes of relief aid will be needed to contain the famine in Eritrea in 1991. To effect this will require another 30 ships, each bringing 10,000 tonnes of food to Mitsiwa. The chances of the four million famine victims depend on the facilities and goodwill of both the Ethiopian Government and the EPLF and on fair distribution. If everything goes smoothly, the next FAO ship will go to Mitsiwa at the end of January.

Somali Envoy Notes Media 'Obstacle' in Somalia

EA1301121691 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Interview with Somali Ambassador Abdullahi Egal Nur by unidentified Moscow Radio reporter—Nur's comments are in English with superimposed translation into Amharic]

[Text] [Reporter] Why did the embassy issue a press release on 8 January?

[Begin Nur recording] Yes, of course we issued a press release. It is known that since the end of last month problems have erupted in Mogadishu, but the international media were found to be an obstacle to the Somali Government's efforts for peace and for restoring law. The media also failed to show clearly our country's current internal problems so we issued the press release. Yes, the opposition groups in the northeastern part of Mogadishu have killed people, robbed, and destroyed property, and the government forces are forced to defend against these acts. [end recording]

Regarding the current situation, the Somali Government controls everything, but it is said that the president is hiding at the airport and its surrounding trenches. It is also being said that there is fighting around the airport, but to tell the truth, the airport is not completely closed, according to the Somali ambassador in Moscow.

[Reporter] Is the Somali Government able to protect its citizens' safety?

[Begin Nur recording] The Somali Government can assure this, but to solve the problem peacefully requires goodwill. Discussion is the only way; our problems can only be solved by the Somali people. The matter must be discussed at a round table, but the opposition group wants the country's downfall. If this is not so, they should come to negotiations. It would help if foreign observers participated. [end recording]

If the opposition group refuses to come to negotiations, considering the present weakness of the Somali Government? Nur said: First, saying my government is weak is contradictory. The statement is given by the international media which enabled the opposition group to believe it and it encouraged them. War will not benefit the opposition or the government, according to the Somali ambassador.

West Europe

Petrovskiy Meets European Envoys on Gulf Crisis

PM1101135191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 91 Union Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, has had meetings with K. Blech, M.R. Bell, F. Salleo, and D. Stenseth, ambassadors of the FRG, Canada, Italy, and Norway respectively within the framework of the dialogue with European countries on ways to find a political solution to the Persian Gulf Crisis. The exchange of opinions made it possible to conduct an in-depth discussion of the latest development of the situation with regard to this crisis and of details and approaches to the fulfillment of UN Security Council resolutions on eliminating the exceptionally serious and explosive seat of tension provoked by the aggression against Kuwait.

Shevardnadze, French Envoy Discuss Armed Forces

PM1101205391 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 10 January, USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze received J.-M. Merillon, French ambassador to Moscow, at the latter's request. During a conversation they discussed some questions connected with the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. They also broached the acute situation in the Persian Gulf.

Falin, FRG Party Official Discuss Gulf Policy

LD1201123291 Berlin ADN in German 1136 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—According to the reading of his answer to Mikhail Gorbachev's latest message to the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn intends to make efforts for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic and Gorbachev confidant, has now told this to the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] Bundestag Deputy, Hans Modrow. Modrow, who today spoke with ADN, held political talks in Moscow yesterday.

The note from the Soviet president, which was conveyed parallel to the Geneva foreign ministers' meeting, had been given a positive reception in Baghdad. Husayn had made it clear that he understood the Soviet Union's attitude about having to achieve a peaceful solution.

Modrow said he had been given an assurance that the Soviet Union was continuing its diplomatic efforts in the Gulf conflict. The PDS politician could not definitely rule out the USSR sending troops to the Gulf, however, as this subject had gone unmentioned by Falin. "I live in hope that common sense can be brought into and put into practice in politics and diplomacy." Otherwise we are facing an international disaster which would not be limited to the Gulf region.

The visit to Moscow, during which Modrow had also conferred with Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev, had not been linked to the escalation in the Baltic. [passage omitted]

Supreme Soviet

Nishanov Reports to Supreme Soviet on Lithuania

LD1101224191 Moscow Central Television Second Program Network in Russian 1852 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Remarks by Rafik Nishanovich Nishanov, chairman of the USSR Soviet of Nationalities, at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 11 January—recorded]

[Text] Information coming in from Lithuania indicates that the situation in the republic has deteriorated further. Yesterday, as you know, in order to prevent internecine strife in the republic, USSR President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev appealed to the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and made the only proposal that is acceptable in this complex situation. He called on it to revoke all unconstitutional acts adopted lately by the republic's legislative bodies. No official reply to this appeal has been received. However, in their public statements over the last 24 hours, the leaders of the republic's Supreme Soviet and government have declared that they will not change their political line. Even in this situation, which is so tragic for the destiny of the Lithuanian people, the republican leadership, defying commonsense, declares that the president's appeal was not addressed to them since they know of no such state as the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

But all this, comrades, totally contradicts what is being said by ordinary folk in this republic. The USSR Supreme Soviet, the president, and the government of the country are receiving a growing avalanche, comrades, of letters and telegrams coming in from Lithuania, demanding that everything possible be done to halt the actions of those who, for the sake of their narrow, selfish political ambitions, are playing with the destiny of the people.

I can even read out some of them. I jotted them down in passing: Violations of human rights by Lithuanian rulers Landsbergis, Prunskiene, and other have reached a peak. The working people have been placed on the brink of extreme hardship. We demand that the validity of the USSR and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] constitutions be restored on Lithuanian territory. Signed: The Republican Workers' Committee of the Socialist Federation of Working People of Lithuania.

We demand your intervention to prevent poverty in Lithuania. The people do not need a leadership like that. Signed: A group of residents of Panevezys.

A repressive mechanism is expanding in the republic. The police, the defense of the country network, and other bodies, are intended to crush dissent with force. We ask when steps are finally going to be taken to restore the validity of the USSR and Lithuanian SSR constitutions on the territory of the republic. Signed: Kaminskas, Chintsova, Yushko, and others.

Similar demands were made in the course of a congress for the consolidation of Lithuanian society and democracy held in Vilnius recently. It represented more than 20 public and political movements in the republic.

From press reports you know, comrades, that on the evening of 9 January, Boris Ilyich and I had a three-hour meeting with 16 representatives of Lithuania, including Lithuanian comrades, Poles, Russian-speaking representatives, and representatives of various public organisations—women's organizations, youth organizations, veterans' organizations. The conversation was extremely serious, I can tell you. It is a shattering experience to hear these people. They directly accused us all, the Supreme Soviet, the president, and the government, of leaving people in the lurch. Of course, it is impossible not to pay attention to such indignation, to the voice of the people.

In our view the unconstructive position taken by the Lithuanian leadership can only aggravate the situation. In response to the actions of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic, strikes began today at individual enterprises in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, and in other places. The Lithuanian airline has stopped flights to destinations within the republic. Work collectives of rail and vehicle transport enterprises have gone on strike. All these workers are making the same demand: the resignation of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and the introduction of presidential rule in the republic.

Thousands of working people are now holding a meeting in Vilnius. They are making the same demands. At 1500 this afternoon, about 60,000 people were taking part in this meeting and, according to the latest information, people were still arriving. Meanwhile, the Sajudis leadership is holding a counter-meeting which is being attended by roughly 10,000 people. It has been established that the participants in the second meeting include individuals who are carrying firearms. Isolated attempts to provoke clashes have been noted.

On behalf of the working people, a delegation representing those attending the first meeting handed over an ultimatum to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and its Chairman Landsbergis when they visited the parliament today. Today, it said, carry out all the demands contained in the appeal of the USSR president. If this is not done, it went on, a Committee for the Salvation of the Republic will take over power in Lithuania.

Deputy Nikolay Nikolayevich Medvedev, a deputy from Kaunas, has just handed me a note. He understands that the Press Center and the Department of Regional Security in Vilnius have been occupied by paratroopers. We do not have such information at our disposal.

The country's leadership is closely following the further development of the situation in Lithuania. Its main aim, in doing so, is to guarantee the constitutional rights of citizens, compliance with legality, the safeguarding of security and the normal life of the population, and the functioning of vital institutions.

Political Solution to Gulf Crisis Sought

LD1201173891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet today adopted a resolution in connection with the situation in the Persian Gulf. The resolution recommends that the USSR president take additional steps toward the leadership of Iraq, the United States, and other parties involved in the conflict, with the aim of resolving it by political means.

In accordance with the country's national interests, the legislature approved the multilevel actions being undertaken by the USSR Government that are directed at unblocking the conflict in accordance with the norms of international law and the demands of the UN Security Council resolutions.

The legislature's resolution contains an appeal to all sides to display a high level of responsibility, to continue efforts to find political ways out of the crisis, and to prevent military conflict, which will have catastrophic consequences for the Near East and the whole world. In this connection, the USSR Supreme Soviet "welcomes and supports the peacemaking efforts of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar," the document states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet affirms that decisions relating to any form of military participation in the conflict by the Soviet Union can, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, be made only with the agreement of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dzasokhov Proposes Resolution

LD1201214991 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1628 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Remarks by Aleksandr Dzasokov, chairman of the Committee for International Affairs, at 12 January session of the USSR supreme Soviet at the Kremlin in Moscow—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed members of the Supreme Soviet! The tension in the Persian Gulf region continues, but a peculiar situation has also arisen with us. The Committee for International Affairs, conforming to the feelings of a large number of members of the Supreme Soviet and with the feelings of our public, and also guided by the instructions of the Fourth Congress of People's Deputies, has submitted a draft Supreme Soviet resolution regarding the military and political situation in the Persian Gulf region. For this reason, in my capacity as chairman of the committee, I am addressing to you the earnest wish that we examine this draft today, and adopt it today. Here are my reasons: many parliaments, including the U.S. Congress are, on the very eve of that same 15 January, engaged in setting out their positions to the international community and to their own peoples. I recall, just as you do, that there was such an accord: that the Supreme Soviet would be addressed by a representative of the leadership of the Foreign Ministry, and he is present here; but considerations of time will perhaps prevent us from carrying this out as fully as envisaged. I repeat: It would be desirable for us to adopt this resolution today. If I speak with brevity, it does not mean that the problem is thereby somehow abating—on the contrary.

I agree with the evaluation of those of my colleagues who consider that this is one of the most important political and military conflicts of the postwar period. The decision of the congress on this question has met with a very broad response. We have received, among other things by way of our diplomatic missions, and as a result of discussions—there have been more than 20 of them here in the building of the Supreme Soviet—a great variety of attractive ideas, the essence of which is to undertake additional efforts in order to exhaust all the possibilities for a political settlement. Such actions are constantly being undertaken at the present time (?through) our Foreign Policy Department, as far as we have been informed, and—what is particularly important—on behalf of our president.

I would like to tell you that several of our deputies, led by Odzhiyev, have visited Baghdad, just as a number of deputies have had the chance to visit other countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Near East. They have all come back convinced that the Soviet Union must act in the spirit of and in keeping with our stated principles, and their impressions confirm that we also have our important national interests in the area. I will list them. First, to preserve contacts and bilateral links with a large group of countries, and to pilot our policy of new political thinking toward a practical plane.

In addition, several interesting questions have been addressed to the committee and to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet. One deals with the need for us to clarify whether, as the Soviet Union, we are acting appropriately in response to the fact that the foreign media and official satatements by U.S. representatives are frequently trying to link the process in the Perisan Gulf with what is happening in Lithuania and the Baltic region as a whole.

Another question deals with the need for additiona initiatives to be taken in order to extend the deadline which, as you know, the Security Council has set at 15 January. There have also been questions from deputies from southern areas and the Black Sea coastal region who have pointed out that, in the event of the situation switching to military activity, the consequences of such a military conflict could make themselves felt in the most ruinous way on the atmosphere, the ecological environment, and so forth. Deputy Kolesnikov visited Baghdad as a member of a WHO delegation and he has confirmed, as a professional, that in the event of military conflict,

the casualties among the civilian population, including effects on genetic code, could be tragic.

So we have a very large numebr of political, military, and humanitarian factors for acting in the direction of avoiding military conflict.

Finally, many interesting ideas have surfaced during conversations, and ideas have come from parliamentarians in states big and small. For example, appeals have been heard from Paris to try to attain the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, but for that demand to be accompanied by greater emphasis on the fact that after that military force would not be used against Iraq. Of course, this creates space for reaching agreement. Finally, you know, as do the media—and we in the Committee have also received representatives of the group of countries of Northern Europe—that in the event of the process developing in a peaceful way, they would like to see more effective use made of UN forces so that, following a possible process of withdrawal, there might be an appropriate guaranteed separation of the opposing sides.

Actually this is, considering that I am faced with the clock, briefly what I wanted to report to you, and I ask you once more to look at the possibility of our parliament taking a political stance on this most vexing issue.

Resolution Issued

LD1201215791 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution today in connection with the situation in the Persian Gulf. It states:

Having examined, at the instruction of the Fourth Congress of USSR People's Deputies, the situation surrounding the crisis in the Persian Gulf, and expressing serious concern over the lack of progress regarding a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and the continuing increase in military-political tension in this region, the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To support, as corresponding to the country's vital interests, the multilevel actions aimed at a peaceful solution of the conflict in the Persian Gulf in accordance with the norms of international law and the requirements of the UN Security Counciol resolutions.

2. To appeal to all sides to demonstrate a high degree of responsibility, to continue efforts to find political solutions to the crisis, and to prevent a military conflict, which would have catastrophic consequences for the Near East and the world. In this connection, the USSR Supreme Soviet welcomes and supports the peacemaking efforts of the United Nations secretary general.

3. To instruct the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Ministry of Defense to regularly brief the USSR Supreme Soviet with regard to the development of the situation in the Persian Gulf, and to brief its committees on international affairs, defense, and state security issues with regard to practical actions in this direction of USSR foreign policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet affirms that decisions requiring, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, the approval of the supreme legislative authority can be adopted only with the agreement of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Signed] A. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Minister Describes U.S. Detention of Freighter

LD1201185491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Boris Zverev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan—Konstantin Katushev, USSR minister of foreign economic relations, declared today that the case of the Soviet vessel "Dmitriy Furmanov" does not provide "the least grounds for questioning any changes whatsoever in Soviet policy in the Persian Gulf region and the attitude of the USSR toward the fulfilment of the resolution of the Security Council on the nondelivery of military materiel to Iraq."

Konstantin Katushev informed the Soviet legislators about the circumstances of the incident with the vessel, which was detained on 4 January by U.S. and Spanish ships enroute to the Jordanian port of Aqaba. Moreover, he remarked that there are "too many conjectures" about this case.

Konstantin Katushev reported, among other things, that in December 1990 an extra 106 tonnes of materiel of military-technical designation for Jordan, in accordance with the agreements and contracts concluded with it, was loaded onto the vessel "Dmitriy Furmanov" heading for Egypt with a cargo of fertilizers. The whole cargo was drawn up in the correct manner with freight documents. The port of Aqaba was named as the port of destination.

The minister said the cargo includes spare parts for special equipment earlier sold by the Soviet Union to Jordan. "There were no ammunition or arms in the make-up of the cargo", he stated, stressing further that "the inspection in fact confirmed that the cargo corresponds to that accompanying documents".

On 11 January, continued Konstantin Katushev, the Soviet side agreed to carry out a full inspection of the entire cargo. On the same day, one of the crew, a female cook on the vessel, injured her hand. The conclusion of Soviet and American medics was that she needed inpatient medical aid in the next 48 hours. The commander of the U.S. cruiser refused to allocate a helicopter to deliver the wounded woman to Aqaba or permission to approach the port and disembark here aboard a cutter.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and the Ministry of the maritime Fleet made the decision under these circumstances for the "Dmitriy Furmanov" to proceed to the Suez and to hospitalize the victim. Today the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet in agreement with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the decsion for the vessel to go from Suez to Alexandria to unload the fertilizer, "and then to resolve the matter of the delivery of the cargo to Jordan".

Supreme Soviet Approves Federal Budget

LD1101175891 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—The Soviet parliament adopted the 1991 federal budget at a joint session of the two chambers today. Revenues will amount to 250.1 billion roubles, and expenditures—to 276.8 billion roubles.

The maximum volume of the Soviet Union's foreign debt for January 1, 1992, was set at 39 billion roubles in freely convertible currency (according to an official exchange rate of the USSR State Bank).

Allocations for the upkeep of the army and navy personnel, the purchasing of weapons and military hardware, research and design work for military purposes, military construction and so on were set at 96.6 billion roubles—about 2 billion roubles less than the government requested.

Expenditures on the upkeep of the State Security Committee were set at 4.9 billion roubles, including 2.2 billion roubles on the upkeep of frontier troops. The cost of the upkeep of the Soviet Interior Ministry will be 5.6 billion roubles.

The Soviet Union will render free assistance to about 30 countries. Four hundred million roubles were allocated for this purpose, of which 280 million roubles will go to Afghanistan, 55.7 million roubles—to Cuba, 15.2 million roubles—to Mongolia, 6.38 million roubles—to Mauritania, 4.6 million roubles—to Cambodia and 4.1 million roubles—to Vietnam.

The federal budget envisages a reserve fund of the Soviet president, amounting to three billion roubles, of which two billion roubles are earmarked for financing emergency situations.

According to the law on the 1991 federal budget, adopted by the Soviet Parliament, budget revenues will come from deduction on the income tax for enterprises, taxes for foreign legal persons operating on soviet territory, profit taxes and other sources. These include a 100 per cent tax on exports and imports. For the first time a sales tax will be introduced, amounting to 5 per cent of the volume of sales of goods and services, which is expected to bring 36 billion roubles to the federal budget.

Further on Economic Plan

LD1201174991 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Isachenikov]

[Text] Moscow Jan 12 TASS—The volume of the gross national product of the Soviet Union will go down by one per cent in the current year as against 1990. This estimate is contained in the all-union forecast of functioning of the Soviet economy in 1991, approved today by the Soviet parliament. The parliament also adopted the state plan for 1991 for spheres within the competence of the union.

The need for adopting these two documents instead of a traditional state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR was brought about by a new distribution of authority between the union and republics, as well as the requirements of the transition of the national economy to a market-based system. The combination of the state plan for spheres within the competence of the union with the all-union forecast gives an opportunity to create a stabilisation mechamism by combining direct planned targets and general guidelines for the development of the key sectors of the economy.

The state plan for spheres within the competence of the union is based on the law on the division of authority between the centre and the republics, adopted last year. The plan contains information about the volume of transport services, the deliveries of food and raw materials for the needs of the union, specific spheres of centralised state capital investments from the federal budget. Investment programmes of republican and local importance will be financed from the corresponding budgets.

The all-union forecast contains estimates of development prospects of the national economy and the main macroeconomic indices. Specifically, the volume of the gross national product (GNP) for 1991 is expected to be 99 per cent of its 1990 volume. The national income, used for consumption and saving, will be reduced by 1.1 percent. In conclusion, the planning and budget commission of the parliament stated that a further development of negative process in economy can lead to a further slump in production.

Despite the forecast reduction of the GNP, the share of resources for current cosumption is expected to grow sharply and to reach 87 per cent. This is brought about by the need for overcoming as soon as possible the extreme backwardness of the social sphere.

Further on Federal Budget

LD1101222291 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS world service analyst Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—The 1991 Soviet budget, which is expected to be approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet within the next few days, may prove to be the last budget proposed by the centre and accepted by the republics.

The process may eventually be reversed: the republics will finance only federal spending that they deem necessary for all the country. The road to this new method of forming the USSR budget (actually to the country's new pattern) lies through the new federal treaty, which will delineate the powers of the centre and the republics.

Difficulties linked with the elaboration of the federal treaty forced the Soviet Union to begin the new year without a budget. The national economy was on the brink of collapse. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the budget, now being discussed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, is of an obviously transitional character. It is not accidental also that the budget is being discussed simultaneously with work on a stabilisation agreement between the republics and the centre for 1991. The agreement is intended to keep the Soviet economy afloat until the new federal treaty is signed.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that neither ideology nor politics can keep the Soviet Union together as one state. This can be done only by economic means. There is no doubt that the union republics' political weight in shaping the country's policy is growing, just as that of the Council of the Federation, where the republics are beginning to play an increasingly important role.

This is confirmed by the "mutiny" of Russia, the largest of the fifteen Soviet republics, which refused at the end of 1990 to contribute the required sum to the federal budget (Russia agreed to contribute only 80 billion roubles, that is 40 billion less than last year). The "tug of war" between the centre and Russia, which was crowned by an agreement between Gorbachev and Yeltsin (its details are yet unknown), has again whetted the interested journalists in the two political leaders' relationship.

Some people believed during the recent Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR that, having pacified the conservatives, President Gorbachev would make some move towards Yeltsin. But this has not happened, for the time being at least. There were rumours that Gorbachev was able to persuade Yeltsin to save the federal budget only by making political concessions, perhaps by promising to appoint a chairman of the new USSR cabinet of ministers, who would be agreeable to Russia.

Things will apparently be clearer after the next meeting of the Council of the Federation, scheduled for tomorrow. Constructive decisions by this body, which is increasingly becoming the country's principal political headquarters, will not only pave the way to solving current economic problems, but will help shape the contours of our future union.

Supreme Soviet Discusses Economic Problems

LD1201143191 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Having approved, after fierce debate, the state budget for 1991, the session of the Union legislature, at today's sitting, moved on to the discussion of a package of economic problems awaiting urgent resolution. The deputies are still concentrating on painful areas of the national economy, which is experiencing hard, crisis-ridden times.

However, the framework of the previously fixed agenda was clearly too restrictive for the Supreme Soviet. It was, therefore, proposed to obtain and consider from government information on the situation in South Ossetia, about the role of the airborne units in Lithuania, about the uncontrollable growth of retail prices during the first days of the new year, about the reasons for closing down the popular television programme Vzglyad, about the incident in the Red Sea involving the Soviet merchant ship Dmitriy Furmanov and, of course, about the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Lukyanov proposed that a number of replies from the relevant ministries and departments should be heard at the end of the sitting and that some of them should be given to deputies in written form.

Then those attending the session adopted a decision endorsing the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1989 [as heard] and a resolution on the implementation of the decisions of the Fourth Congress of People's Deputies.

Finance Minister on Funding for Interior Troops

LD1101222691 Moscow Central Television Second Program in Russian 1859 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Remarks by USSR Finance Minister Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin in Moscow on 11 January—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Those amendments about which I have spoken to you are precisely about the distribution of funds to increase material provisions—400 million roubles [R]—and to introduce compulsory insurance for servicemen, R71 million. You are also aware of that.

Therefore, you have a difference between the two departments. A total of R471 million has been transferred from one department's estimate to the other department's estimate. So that you know quite precisely what this is about and what Comrade Pugo is speaking about I would inform you that the estimate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs envisages funds of R49 million to maintain

additional numbers of personnel from Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] bodies—11,750 men. It envisages R24 million for the upkeep of additional numbers of Interior troops—22,000 men. For enhancing the troops's technical equipment level, it envisages R260 million. We considered that our budget does not allow us to do more in the existing situation. If in the course of its implementation an opportunity appears or, as we did last year when potential was released for equipment originally destined for the military in the approved budget and plan and we handed over the technical facilities and the relevant funds to equip Interior troops and MVD bodies—I think this practice can be maintained in 1991 too, since the same principles are operating in the majority of cases.

Pugo Addresses Supreme Soviet on MVD Budget

LD1101235591 Moscow Central Television Second Program Network in Russian 1852 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Remarks by Boris Pugo, USSR minister of Internal Affairs, at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 11 January; includes remarks by Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov—recorded]

[Text] [Pugo] Esteemed comrade deputies: I have a question that is quite important; therefore I would like to draw your attention to it.

We all understand and sympathize greatly with the concerns of all the categories of our fellow-citizens about whom we have been talking. The maintenance of civil peace and calm in our society depends largely on the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] and all its bodies. Now it has been clarified somewhat why these figures have been changed from 5.06 million to five and one and three tenths. We probably will not even go over this matter with the KGB department.

But there remains another matter. We have had our disagreements, fairly serious ones. We have requested an extra allocation of 1.2 million rubles [R]. What comprises that sum? These matters were considered by the commission, and the commission backed us on this matter. First, there is the R400 million we are asking for to increase wages. We now have the situation that the USSR Council of Ministers has already made a decision connected with increasing the wages of the MVD staff. The wages for members of the militia lag behind average workers' wages for the country as a whole by R65, and for a number of regions by R100-150.

So, a very complex process is taking place associated with the fact that people are leaving the MVD and that working under the present conditions, although the officers' lives are constantly being put at risk, is becoming very, very difficult. So the decision of the Council of Ministers was adopted to the effect that wages will be increased; but no funds have yet been allocated for that increase. That is the first issue.

The second issue also relates to wages. Major railways, such as the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] and the Far East and Transbaykal railways, have so far been guarded by the Internal Affairs bodies and by the Internal troops. This has been financed from central funds. At the present time, the Railways Ministry has withdrawn finances. They do not have this money. These three very big railways have been left essentially unguarded. Funds are needed to solve this problem in a centralized way.

The next question is: What are we asking the funds to be allocated for? Six hundred million for technical reequipment. We are very far behind all the developed countries in this respect, and our requests are simply utterly miserly. I will not go into details. In the committee for combatting crime these matters have been examined and supported.

The third question concerns the earmarking of funds for science. Here we are asking for R200 million. I will not go into the details.

[Lukyanov] What are your proposals?

[Pugo] We are asking for approval of R6.3 million.

[Lukyanov] In other words this is practically R1 billion...

[Pugo, interrupting] One point two billion.

[Lukyanov] One point two billion more than the commissions have now decided. If one proceeds on the basis of the former amount, this is also about R900 million more. That is what we are talking about. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 January in a similar report adds: "(Pugo) I report to you that the estimates of the expenditure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs provide for money for the upkeep of supplementary strength of the Internal Affairs organs: 11,750 people—R49 million. For upkeep of supplementary strength of the internal troops, 22,000 people—R20 [words indistinct]. For enhancement of the technical equipment of the troops, R260 million.

"We believe that our budget does not allow us to do more in the present situation. In the course of implementing it, a possibility may emerge. As happened last year when possibilities were released for us regarding technical equipment intended originally for endorsement of the plan for the budget and for the military, and we transferred this technical equipment and the corresponding allocations to the equipping of the Internal troops and MVD bodies. I think that practice could be continued in 1991, since in principle in the majority of cases the same factories are operating."]

Pugo Reports on Situation in South Ossetia

LD1201181791 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Boris Zverev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan—The peaceful settlement of an interethnic conflict in South Ossetia (Georgia) is possible only if the 7 January 1991 decree of the USSR president is strictly observed, and all anticonstitutional acts that have been adopted both by the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and by the oblast soviet of South Ossetia are abolished, Boris Pugo, USSR minister of internal affairs, said here today. At tonight's sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he reported on the situation in this region where, according to him, "an armed opposition of the Georgian and Ossetian sides continues." The minister described the situation there as "complicated and tense," noting that the measures that are being taken to resolve the conflict by force lead only to its exacerbation. As a result, Boris Pugo said, numerous skirmishes are taking place resulting in casualties, pogroms, and arson attacks. Some 1,500 workers of the Georgian militia continue to stay in Tskhinvali (an administrative center of South Ossetia).

Boris Pugo reported that early in the morning on 12 January, the situation in the region sharply exacerbated. He said that, as a result of resumed armed clashes, four people were killed (one Ossetian and three militia workers—Georgians), and the same number of people were wounded. There are still barricades in the oblast center and on the approaches to it. According to available information, there are large numbers of both Georgian and Ossetian combatants in the Tskhinvali area. Many weapons continue to remain in the hands of the population.

"On the whole, the conflict has entailed very high casualties", the minister of internal affairs continued. In all, he reported that 12 people have been killed in Tskhinvali since 12 December 1990—four Ossetians and eight Georgians, including six workers of the Georgian Militia; 62 people have been injured—38 Ossetians and 24 Georgians, including 20 law and order workers. The seizure of weapons is still taking place.

Having noted that "the delay in adopting political measures for resolving the established conflict may lead to even greater aggravation of the situation, to fresher casualties, and to grave economic consequences," Boris Pugo expressed the opinion on the expediency of setting up a special commission of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and representatives of the Georgian and Ossetian population, which must immediately travel to Tskhinvali "in order to carry out specific work on the spot." The country's Ministry of Internal Affairs, the minister said, is taking steps to strengthen law and order and to ensure the security of the population.

TASS Rounds Up Supreme Soviet Session

LD1201222191 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS—The Soviet parliament approved on Saturday the 1991 State Plan for spheres of competence of the Union and the All-Union forecast of the Soviet Council of Ministers on the functioning of the national economy.

The parliament adopted a resolution about the organisation of its work for implementing resolutions of the fourth Congress of USSR People's Deputies. It suggests that the president prepare for the next session of the parliament the bills regulating the organisation, powers and way of functioning of the Federation Council and the Cabinet of Ministers.

In addition, a resolution was adopted on approving the report about the fulfilment of the Soviet budget for 1989. In accordance with the report, USSR budget revenues amounted to 401.9 billion roubles and expenditures to 482.6 billion roubles in 1989. The figures for the Union budget are 138.9 and 230.6 billion roubles accordingly.

In the afternoon the parliament adopted a resolution dealing with the situation in the Gulf area. It recommended the president to take further steps with the leaderships of Iraq, the United States and other countries involved in the conflict for the purpose of settling it by political means.

Soviet Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev told the Parliament the details of the incident with the Dmitriy Furmanov vessel. On January 4 it was stopped by American and Spanish vessels on its way to the port of Al-Aqaba, Jordan.

Chairman of the Council of Nationalities Rafik Nishanov made a short report about the situation in Lithuania. He said that "political tension continues to be high in Lithuania, and confrontation reached an extremely high level". "The present situation was created as a result of gross violations and departures from the Soviet and Lithuanian Constitutions, made by the Lithuanian leaders, of the adoption by them of a number of anticonstitutional and anti-democratic acts trampling political and civil rights of citizens," he stressed.

Soviet Interior Minister Boris Pugo described the situation in South Ossetia, Georgia, as complicated and tense. He said that the inter-ethnic conflict can be settled only on condition that the presidential decree of January 7, 1991, will be strictly implemented and all anticonstitutional acts, adopted by the Georgian Parliament and the Ossetian Regional Council will be lifted.

Deputies to the Soviet parliament also approved after the first reading the bill on the 1991 Union Fund for the stabilisation of economy. The parliament did not manage to finish the adoption of the bill on employment, started early in the week. It will be finally approved at the beginning of the next week.

A regular joint session of the chambers of the Soviet parliament will be held on January 14, Monday. The president is expected to submit candidatures to the post of prime minister and members of the cabinet.

Political & Social

Council of the Federation Meets 12 Jan

Gorbachev Chairs Meeting

LD1201093891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—A meeting of the USSR Council of the Federation, attended by the highest leaders or representatives of the Union republics, opened today in the Kremlin. The meeting is being chaired by USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The agenda includes a discussion on the cabinet of ministers; the conclusion of work on the draft Union treaty; and applying the finishing touches to a stabilizing interrepublican economic agreement for 1991.

Calls for Restraint in Lithuania

LD1201201191 Berlin ADN in German 1921 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—President Mikhail Gorbachev has come out today against further military actions in Lithuania. Addressing the members of the Council of the Federation, including the presidents of the 15 Union republics, the Soviet head of state said that for the time being deployment of the military should be restrained. "Until there is complete clarification of all circumstances, no pressure will be exercised through military power," Gorbachev said.

Delegation Sent to Vilnius

LD1201180291 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan—"The political situation in Lithuania remains highly tense, and the opposition has become extremely heated," Rafik Nishanov, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, said at the Supreme Soviet today when delivering his brief report on the situation in that republic.

He said that what can be observed in Lithuania is "a patent discontent of the masses, and socioeconomic problems are not solely to blame for this." "The real causes of the existing situation are to be found in the republic leaderships' gross violations of and departure from the Constitution of the USSR and of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and in their adoption of a number of anticommunist and antidemocratic acts which flout the political and social rights of citizens," the legislative chamber chairman stressed.

In this complex situation, he continued, the USSR leadership is searching for ways to politically settle the existing conflict situation. "Various insinuations that the leadership is allegedly seeking some sort of military solution to the problem are sheer invention", Rafik Nishanov said.

He said to the deputies that the situation in Lithuania was throroughly discussed at today's session of the USSR Council of the Federation. In addition to all the members of the Council of the Federation and the leaders of the republics, those taking part in the session included the leaders of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and Government, the chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, and also Egidijus Burokevicius, permanent representative of Lithuania.

"As a result of a very constructive but anxious discussion of the issue, the Council of the Federation again stressed the need to continue the search for ways to settle the situation by political means", said Rafik Nishanov. He said that the Council of the Federation authorized a delegation on its behalf, consisting of Nikolay Dementey, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, and Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, to fly to Vilnius in order "to sort out the situation, to render assistance to all the forces involved in confrontation, and to find a constructive solution to this question."

After the report by Rafik Nishanov, the USSR Supreme Soviet also decided to send its own delegation with Boris Oleynik, deputy chairman of the legislature's Council of Nationalities, as its head.

Premier Candidates Viewed

LD1201164491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—The sitting of the USSR Council of the Federation, the second this year, has ended in the Kremlin. Those taking part in it were presidents, chairmen of parliaments, and heads of government of Union and autonomous republics. All Union republics were represented except Georgia. Lithuania was represented by the republic's permanent representative in Moscow. Deputy heads of the USSR Government; ministers of internal affairs, defense, and justice; and the chairman of the USSR KGB were also invited to the sitting. Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR president, chaired the meeting.

The USSR Council of the Federation discussed (outside the planned agenda) the situation in Lithuania. The situation on the signing of the stabilizing agreement for 1991 between the republics and the center was examined, as well as the progress of preparations of the new Union treaty. In conclusion, it was a closed sitting (not counting invited guests) the candidacies of the prime minister, his first deputy and deputy, were discussed and approved. The decision was adopted that the USSR president will personally submit the agreed candidacies

of the leaders of the new cabinet of USSR ministers for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Though the decision on the candidacies—above all, that of the prime minister—is being kept secret, rumors are circulating that the choice has fallen on the current USSR finance minister, Valentin Pavlov. Mentioned among the other contestants are the chairman of the State Committee on Labor and Social Questions, Vladimir Shcherbakov, and the chairman of USSR Gosplan, Yuriy Maslyukov.

Practically all the participants of the session with whom the TASS correspondent has spoken with noted the meeting's constructive character. Thus, according to the president of Kirghizia, Askar Akayev, "progress was achieved on all issues. The economic agreement for 1991 has been finalized and practically signed, with only a few particular points remaining, these positions are also coming closer together. This opens the possibility of framing the Union and republic budgets."

"The plan proposed by the USSR president will give a new boost to the preparation of the Union treaty, which could be signed as early as April or May", Askar Akayev said. "A consensus has also been reached in the discussion of the candidacies of the USSR prime minister." Similar views were expressed by others who attended the session: Chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Levon Ter- Petrosyan and Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Among the most important results of the session is the decision of the Soviet of the Federation to send a delegation to Lithuania to study the situation in the Union republic. The head of the government of Estonia, Edgar Savisaar, who in the interval of the session sharply criticized the actions of the Center in Lithuania, confined himself to the words "normal decisions" when asked to comment on the outcome of the session.

Gorbachev Cited on 'Peaceful Solution' in Baltics

LD1301184491 Hamburg DPA in German 1824 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—According to Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalyov, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is "still interested in a peaceful solution in the Baltics." A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn announced this evening that Kovalyov had told this to the German ambassador in Moscow. The German ambassador had been called to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon along with the ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, and Finland.

Democratic Russia Calls for Gorbachev Resignation

LD1301185291 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Igor Agabekov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan (TASS)—The final stage of a plenum of the council of representatives of the Democratic Russia movement ended here today by adopting a decision on holding a general political strike. Although there were those who spoke against holding a strike on the grounds that it has to be prepared for, most of those taking part in the plenum voted for "a political strike and other protest actions, starting on Wednesday of next week." Slogans for the strike were also suggested at the plenum demanding, among other things, "The resignation of the USSR president and his team," "The withdrawal of troops from Lithuania," and the "Rejection of dictatorship and civil war."

Those taking part in the plenum demanded that an extraordinary session of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet be convened to adopt a decision on the immediate withdrawal of airborne-landing and other troops from the territory of Lithuania.

Delegates adopted an appeal to the peoples of Russia and the Ukraine, to soldiers' mothers of Russia, to the Cossacks, and to the world public, as well as several other statements, resolutions, and appeals.

The plenum ended at this point.

The work of the plenum today in general was confused. Many speakers said that the democratic movement in Russia and the Soviet Union is in crisis.

Members of the Democratic Russia movement held demonstrations and rallies in various parts of the capital today demanding that the situation in Lithuania be normalized. A similar demonstration involving republican and all-Union deputies was held on Red Square on the initiative of USSR People's Deputy Galina Starovoytova.

BALTFAX Cited on Yazov Intention To Resign

LD1301174991 Berlin ADN in German 1728 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov is intending to resign, BALTFAX reports on Sunday, citing sources close to the Estonian Government. The agency reported in the evening that this information had not been confirmed by the press office of the Defense Ministry.

Baltics, Russia Appeal for Delay of Gulf Deadline

LD1301233491 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 2222 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Appeal issued by chairman of the Supreme Councils of Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republics, and Estonia, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on 13 January in Riga, Latvia—read by announcer in Russian]

[Text] An appeal to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations:

We, the undersigned, chairmen of the Supreme Councils of the Latvian Republic, Lithuanian Republic, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], and Estonian Republic, in fulfillment of the statement signed by us on 13 January this year, appeal to you with the following proposals:

First, to immediately convene an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations in order to settle the problem [passage indistinct].

Second, in this connection to delay the time limit for the fulfillment of UN Resolution 678, dated 29 November 1990, on the events in the Persian Gulf.

With profound respect and hope for understanding,

[Signed] Anatoliy Gorbunov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Latvian Republic,

Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic,

[passage indistinct],

Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Estonian Republic,

[Dated] Tallinn, 13 January 1991

Shevardnadze Says Lithuania Test for 'Coup'

LD1301121291 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1041 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] (Gela Lezhava), first deputy chairman of the television and radio committee of the Republic of Georgia, has reported the following to us:

The government of Georgia has information from Eduard Shevardnadze that a military coup is possible in the next few days, and that Lithuania is only a test-site for the dress rehearsal of a military coup.

Shevardnadze Interviewed on Gulf, Baltics

PM1301143191 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by A. Vasilyev on interview by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze with Elizabeth Halderman and Simon Marks, correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR television service: "Shevardnadze Gives Interview"]

[Text] You have to know how to work. A commonplace idea but one that applies 100 percent to journalism: It is no good being second here—only first will do.

The desks of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze's aides are piled high with messages from newspapers and magazines with one request—for an interview. Our letter was among them. It read: "Esteemed Eduard Amvrosiyevich! We would like... and so forth." We sat back and waited for a reply.

But Elizabeth Halderman and Simon Marks, correspondents from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Television Service, rose at 0600 hours 9 January and actually went to the area of the Foreign Ministry building, but it wasn't until after 0900 hours that they saw E.A. Shevardnadze and three of his bodyguards in a side street. First they negotiated with the bodyguards, then with Eduard Amvrosiyevich himself. The result was an interview, the text of which we cite below.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, we would like to ask you a few questions.

[Shevardnadze] Just be brief, otherwise I will be late. I have work to do.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] What results do you expect from the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz?

[Shevardnadze] I want there to be results. I want that very very much. I hope very much that the outcome will be peaceful, because war means the deaths of many thousands of people, young men. That is a tragedy. I think that each one feels that way: the Secretary of State—I spoke with him by phone; we have also had contacts with the Iraqi leadership—the president and the foreign minister, particularly when the question of the meeting was being settled. We took part in its preparation.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] Will the Soviet Union send troops to the Persian Gulf if a peaceful solution is not reached?

[Shevardnadze] No, that will not happen. I have said that several times. That will not happen.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] There are many rumors circulating now about your future. Will you stay in office until the Soviet-U.S. summit?

[Shevardnadze] The most important thing now is for me to released from my duties. What I do afterward isn't so important. This is a big country, there are many things to do.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] Nevertheless, it is very important for the Americans now to know whether you will attend the summit as foreign minister?

[Shevardnadze] I do not think so. I am sure that in the days ahead the Supreme Soviet will decide this question.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] Do you think that the sending of troops into Georgia, the Baltic, and other republics is a sign of the approaching dictatorship that you spoke about?

[Shevardnadze] I would not say that this a manifestation of some kind of dictatorship. This is a basic desire to

establish order because you cannot live in chaos and anarchy. It is indeed chaos and anarchy that may lead to dictatorship. Everyone must now pool their efforts to establish basic order so that people do not fear for their lives or for their children.

[CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TV Service] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, would you like to go back to Georgia? Have you any thoughts on that score?

[Shevardnadze] I have no such plans. I would like to go there as an ordinary person but not to engage in any kind of activity.

Shevardnadze Associates View 'Vzglyad' Program

91UN0696A Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 2, Jan 91 pp 1-2

[Interview with S. Tarasenko, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs collegium, chief of the Evaluation and Planning Administration, and T. Stepanov, aide to the minister with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, by an unidentified ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent; place and date not given: "Why the MFA Was Not Allowed on ViD?"]

[Text] **Two of the closest associates of USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs E. Shevardnadze answered the questions of an ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent—S. Tarasenko, member of the USSR MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] collegium, chief of the Evaluation and Planning Administration, and T. Stepanov, aide to the minister with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.**

[Correspondent] Teymuraz Georgiyevich, judging by reports, it was precisely because of your expected participation in the "Vzglyad" program that this broadcast failed to be aired on two occasions. Is this so?

[Stepanov] On 26 December, journalists from the "Vzglyad" program called me and my colleague S.P. Tarasov and asked us to appear on the program. We agreed. Subsequently, one of the managers of "Vzglyad," A. Shipilov, called me and said that the broadcast had been banned.

They called us again after New Year's day and asked us to speak once again. We appreciated the difficult situation the young journalists of Vzglyad found themselves in, and for this reason accepted their invitation again. Like the first time, it was exclusively our own decision that we did not notify anyone. However, Lyubimov called and said that, having agreed to our participation in the program (this is why he invited us), the Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] management had reversed its decision.

[Correspondent] What is your assessment of the events?

[Stepanov] There are several aspects of this story that should be mentioned. First: Neither I nor my colleague forced our participation on the New Year broadcast of the "Vzglyad" program. The managers of the program invited us.

Second, an interview did not take place, and this means that there is nothing to discuss. Since I do not know what questions we would have been asked, I do not know the answers to them either. It is absurd to comment on what has not happened.

[Correspondent] Do you think that in banning "Vzglyad" the Gosteleradio management acted on its own initiative or carried out someone's instructions?

[Stepanov] I do not know; however, if the Gosteleradio chairman, proceeding from "the higher considerations of state," does not want two ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to appear on the program, this means that he has some reason.

S.P. Tarasenko is a professional diplomat, and is used to choosing his words carefully. I am a professional journalist, and I am likewise aware of the impact of words that an audience of 200 million will hear. Being an MFA employee, I am responsible for certain things, and it is at the very least strange to worry about me undermining some foundations by my pronouncements.

[Correspondent] Still, you would agree that Shevardnadze's presentation was not too comprehensible for many people, and this is why it gave rise to a multitude of rumors and conjectures. Did you intend to discuss the resignation in more detail?

[Stepanov] The mass media both here and in the West interpreted the resignation of the minister variously. All kinds of versions were put forth: "He is tired," "he became emotional," "a maneuver," "excessive sensitivity," "look for causes in Georgia," and so on.

As a person who knows E.A. Shevardnadze quite well and the true motives for his decision, which also affected me, not just an official aide but, I dare say, a like-minded person and a comrade, I would say that all of these interpretations have nothing to do with reality.

However, my colleague A. Tarasenko and I believed that we had a right to voice our point of view on a number of issues associated with the resignation, without going into detail.

[Correspondent] What do you think Kravchenko was afraid of when he barred you from television?

[Stepanov] It is difficult to answer this question for the simple reason that we did not know in advance what "Vzglyad" anchormen were going to ask us about. Perhaps, we would have just expressed our regret that a person whom we have been privileged to work beside for more than five years is leaving.

This is how S.P. Tarasenko commented on the events.

[Tarasenko] I have been working for the USSR MFA for many years now; my position is chief of the Evaluation and Planning Administration; perhaps, I would have had something to say to TV viewers. As a citizen, I have a right to state my point of view in the mass media. Having twice canceled the "Vzglyad" program, the Gosteleradio chairman has thus violated my constitutional right to the freedom of speech. I think that he has also violated the right of "Vzglyad" journalists, and all the TV viewers together with them, to receive information, so to say, firsthand.

I would like the Gosteleradio chairman to provide an intelligible explanation of the reasons that compelled him to act in this manner.

Journalists Briefed on INTERFAX Closing

LD1301205191 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text]For dissemination in the USSR and abroad of unobjective information about the fate of the INTERFAX agency, a news conference was held at the USSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Lazutkin, deputy chairman of the State Committee, reported that the INTERFAX agency was set up in September 1989 by Gosteleradio in cooperation with the joint Soviet-Italian enterprise Interquadro. The agency was given premises and technical resources for its work in the Moscow Radio building. As the founder, the State Committee rendered its services to INTERFAX free of charge, as it had the right to 50 percent of the agency's profits, in accordance with a contract. However, the agency, having accumulated considerable revenue in rubles and in foreign currency, paid not a kopeck to its founder over the entire period of its work.

During an investigation of INTERFAX activity, unseemly facts came to light. The majority of its creative employees in practice worked at Moscow Radio and received second salaries at the agency. The head of the agency, Mikhail Komissar, was simultaneously deputy chief editor of the Chief Editorial Office for News and Radio Broadcasting to Foreign Countries, and thus, under the guise of a so-called independent agency, he actually worked in the editorial office of the State Radio.

But on 20 September of last year, unknown to Gosteleradio, Mikhail Komissar registered INTERFAX at the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Ministry of the Press and Information in his name and as a private individual. This whole deception was revealed in all its ugliness at a meeting of the collegium of Gosteleradio on 11 January. A decision was adopted to sever all relations of any kind with INTERFAX, to carry out a deep investigation of its commercial activity, and to claim part of its revenue for Gosteleradio. It is very possible that even more scenarios will be revealed in this affair.

The representative of Gosteleradio expressed regret at the news conference that certain foreign and Soviet media bodies have been overhasty in portraying a banal and dirty story as administrative action to stifle an independent news organ. INTERFAX sealed its own fate.

INTERFAX Responds to Actions

PM1301192391 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 91 p 1

["Own Information" report: "Completely Free"]

[Text] The editorial office has received a statement from INTERFAX, the agency which has become well known recently thanks to its timely information, carried by many central and local newspapers. In a short period the agency has earned a reputation for accuracy and propriety. On 11 January the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] leadership decided to terminate INTERFAX's activity at the Gosteleradio premises where it was operating pending the completion of repairs at its own building.

The INTERFAX statement stresses: The main reasons for this "action" are not financial or property-related. In INTERFAX's opinion, the Gosteleradio leadership makes no secret of the fact that INTERFAX's information does not correspond to its political concept. INTERFAX appeals to its subscribers for support.

On the same day a report giving a different account of the conflict arrived via TASS: The Gosteleradio leadership has levied a number of claims on INTERFAX, including financial ones.

Any link with INTERFAX has now been terminated...

Yeltsin Aids Reopening

AU1201165791 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, Jan 12 (AFP)—The unofficial Soviet news agency INTERFAX resumed operation on Saturday, with the assistance of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, after having been silenced on Friday by the State Radio and Television Committee.

Evicted from its offices, the agency has resumed operation at a scientific institute located near the seat of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, and other locations have been reserved for its use at the seat of the Russian parliament, according to agency director Mikhail Komissar.

"Boris Yeltsin helped us," he said.

Mr. Komissar indicated that State Radio and Television Committee President Leonid Kravchenko had given up plans to seize the agency's property, including the six fax machines used to send dispatches.

"We showed him the documents proving that we are the owners, and he understood that he would have lost before a court," said Mr. Komissar.

Founded in September 1989 by the state committee itself and the joint Soviet-French-Italian company Interquadra, INTERFAX has operated out of the state committee building here and was to have moved soon to new premises.

A key symbol of greater liberty under Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika policies, the agency has gradually supplanted the official news agency TASS, offering faster and more informative reports on some issues.

Gosteleradio Plans To Sue

LD1101233291 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The Soviet Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee [Gosteleradio] has disrupted contacts with the independent INTERFAX news agency. It was set up two years ago with the committee's External Services and the ("inter-quadro) joint venture of the Soviet Union, Italy, and France cosponsoring it. Although INTERFAX broke off its links with cosponsors three months ago without the knowledge from the committee leadership, the agency continued to make use of the committee's facilities and communications.

The committee is planning to sue the agency for its own share of 16 months profits in hard currency and rubles.

Kryuchkov Answers Viewers' Questions

LD1201125791 Moscow Central Television Second Program Network in Russian 0904 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Phone-in program with KGB Chairman Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov hosted by Andrey Skryabin in Moscow—live]

[Text] [Skryabin] Hello esteemed viewers. On the Live Discussion slot today we have a meeting with Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, chairman of the USSR KGB. Here he is in our studio. Today, at a time when perestroyka is under way, we are all of course concerned with the impact it has had on the KGB, what changes there have been made in the committee's work, whose interests the KGB serves, and what the guarantees of the maintenance of legality are, plus many other questions. We have a telephone with multiple lines operating. It has been operating since this morning. The number is 217-4563, and you can use that number now to submit your questions, and we will at least make a start on answering them. A large number of questions has already come in, and I think that if you do not mind, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I will start with a general question that very many of our television viewers are asking. I will not even list them all. They include Melnikov from Kaluga: Vladimir Aleksandrovich, we want to know what changes have taken place in the work of the KGB bodies. Have perestroyka and democratization affected more the substance or the form of the work of Cheka members? So the first question is: What tasks face the Committee for State Security as far as the KGB's functions and structure are concerned? Over to you.

[Kryuchkov] Hello esteemed viewers. Allow me to welcome you cordially, and to thank you for the attention you are paying to the state security bodies. Perhaps we can move on to the questions?

[Skryabin] Go ahead!

[Kryuchkov] Perestroyka has affected the state security bodies too. This is something quite natural because we live at an extraordinary time—if one can describe our period so since the times are always extraordinary. It has affected the forms and methods, and, most importantly, the substance of the work of the state security bodies. First of all, two basic points on this subject. First, at the center of our attention in the country and in society now is man. The same also applies fully to the state security bodies. That does not mean, of course, that society and the state as such have lost their significance in any measure. Nevertheless, the main factor at the focus of attention is man. We must proceed from there. Previously, before perestroyka, security matters took pride of place in the sense that we sometimes subordinated much to them. Currently, security in all respects is subordinated to the tackling of the basic problems which our society and the state are coming up against and addressing. This is a very important point.

Now for certain structural matters. We have disbanded a number of sub-units creating new ones. More than that: in the framework of the existing sub-units we have made changes which I believe are fundamental. For instance—and you will no doubt already have heard of this—our sub-unit which dealt with the struggle against ideological subversion has ceased to exist. Now we deal just with subversive actions, actions of a subversive nature directed against our constitutional system. That is the area the Committee for State Security is now interested in.

We have begun to pay a good deal of attention to matters of an economic nature, and in particular the struggle against economic sabotage, partly in line with Supreme Soviet decisions. We have set up a special sub-unit, so to speak, to deal with this. In addition, we are more concerned now with the issues to do with maintaining the security of our state associated with the enormous flood of people coming into our country (?and Soviet people leaving). We are encountering phenomena like smuggling and drug trafficking more frequently. We have begun to pay considerably more attention to such matters. We have also fundamentally reviewed matters concerning the work of our frontier services. Unfortunately the situation on the borders has not gotten any easier. It has even become more difficult. And that is why the issue has arisen that we should have a new concept for the protection of the border. We have drawn

up such a conception, and it will be submitted to the president at the earliest opportunity and, I hope, endorsed. We have now embarked on the broad avenue of democracy and glasnost, and we have set up a special public relations center. I think that the Soviet television viewers, and Soviet people in general, can already sense that we have started talking more about the security bodies. I think that this is one of the signs that the security bodies are being restructured in that respect too. It also needs to be stated firmly that we are placing more reliance now on the public and on the most diverse social strata of our society. We are trying to find out what it is about us that interests people and what questions concern them. We are attempting to satisfy this interest and answer three questions. And I think this is a promising route for us to take, because if the bodies want to perform their tasks as well as possible, they can only do so through reliance on the broad masses of working people.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Vladimir Aleksandrovich, we have received a large number of questions from viewers—in particular, Kucher from Bobryusk, Vasilyev from Murmansk, Mukhamedinov from Tashkent, and others—dealing with the legal basis of the Committee for State Security. What guarantees are there of the constitutional and legislative legality of the regulation of KGB operations? In particular, Comrade Kucher from Bobruysk asks: I know from your statements that a draft law on the state security bodies is in preparation. Why is it taking so long to adopt it? What main provisions of the draft are being criticized, and does it give sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of legality and the protection of the interests not only of the state but also each individual? This is what we were talking about earlier.

[Kryuchkov] I think that this interest is perfectly understandable because a legal base is the guarantee of the activities in the present and future of the security bodies within the framework of the law. We have a legal base, a considerable part of it is outdated, certain parts have already been touched up, and we are being guided by acts of legislation, recently issued, but we do not have a main law allowing the KGB and its bodies at the Center and in the provinces to act. We have prepared a draft law on the state security bodies, and we hope that it will be endorsed in the very near future.

Unfortunately, the adoption of this law and its examination at the Supreme Soviet is being somewhat protracted. I do not understand the logic of those people who believe that a law on general security should be issued first—such a problem does exist—and then laws should be issued on separate areas, in particular on the work of the state security bodies. After all, one can spend more than a year on a general law on security. It has to operate and work within the framework of the law. I think that the Supreme Soviet has agreed with our opinion that a law on the state security bodies must first be endorsed.

There are certain areas of dispute we still have to come to an agreement on. But, in the past—and to a certain extent also today—these state security bodies have been bodies of all-Union significance, where a centralized basis acquires great significance and is profoundly sensible. But at the present moment, we have to divide the functions and tasks between the Union state security bodies and the local republican ones, and in some cases work together. Well, these questions are already being tackled. And in our draft law on the state security bodies we are focusing a great deal of attention on contact with the public and with labor collectives, which is also a subject of very serious study.

Well, there are a number of associated delicate matters and we would like people to know that the state security bodies will be taking special means to combat those people who have set out on a path of crime. What I mean by this are operative-technical measures which, incidentally, have been examined recently in the draft and have already determined ways to a solution.

We hope that in the very near future the Supreme Soviet will examine this and we will be operating according to a law which will be known to the Soviet people for the first time.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Now, to return to what we were saying at the beginning of our meeting, in other words a whole series of questions. Petr Petrovich Okov from Moscow, asks if the fight against economic sabotage is a permanent function of the KGB. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Maksimov a USSR KGB colonel for Chelyabinsk Oblast, says: People are saying that the USSR KGB is not being persistent enough in backing up the president's decree on the fight against sabotage, although it is clear that delay on this question is playing into the hands of the shady economy which we must to fight. Well, there are many... [changes thought] Dmitriy Rudolfovich Nazarenko, from Orenburg and Lyudmila Petrovna Ivandyunina and Oleg Zakharovich Ivandyunin participants in the war, ask you to show us how food sabotage and subversion, are currently being punished—the toughest laws should be introduced for this. Why are many disclosed facts about sabotage and hoarding of food and foodstuffs not being reported—this is from Aleksiy Georgiyevich Zhematin, from Voronezh. Sergey Leonidovich Baskov also talks about sabotage. So, the question is connected with sabotage. What is being done by the KGB in this regard?

[Kryuchkov] There is no such term as economic sabotage in our legislation at the present time, and it was used by the USSR Supreme Soviet as a term that people understood, and as a term illustrating the problems in the economic sphere, problems on the verge—or have already crossed the verge—of crime, and by their very nature are criminal acts. We have prepared decrees—draft decrees of the president—these follow the line of the Procuracy, the MVD, the KGB; they have been coordinated with the services of the Ministry of Justice, and we hope that these decrees will be issued in the very

near future. Indeed, if there are no decrees, then we shall not have the necessary legal base to act more boldly.

But in a short period of time we have set about tackling these questions in an active way showing that we have a great many problems, a great many disorders, and—arguably the most important thing—many criminal acts we must wage a determined struggle against. I think that the questions of the struggle against economic sabotage will undoubtedly be permanent ones for the Committee over a long period of time, and it is hard to say when we will be able to solve this problem.

At the present moment we have passed over a whole pile of materials to the procuracy bodies for actions to be brought. They have not been brought and an investigation is under way. This literally amounts to hundreds of cases. The damage is great. There has been negligence and carelessness, but deliberate action, too. In all events our economy—and, in the final outcome, the Soviet man in the street—suffers from this very serious and unpleasant business and damage.

I think that by drawing on the support of Soviet people we will wage a successful struggle. Incidentally, you know that our participation in the fight against economic sabotage has gained us many supporters. But every passing day brings with it a number of ill-disposed people, and even enemies, who, clearly, do not find active participation of the state security bodies convenient to them.

[Skryabin] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, if you will permit me, I have some brief questions here, if you could give some brief answers to them. From Frunze, one Zabarkayev: I would like to work in the KGB: What do I need, apart from the desire, to do so?

[Kryuchkov] The desire and certain information. If the comrade wishes to work in the security bodies he should apply to the local state security body. We will thank him for his application; we will take a look at him and, if he is suitable, then we will take him on.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Kuznetsova from the town of Vladikavkaz. A question to Kryuchkov. There is a very good presidential decree with regard to Ossetia. Please explain what will be done if this decree is not fulfilled. At present troops have arrived but they are not getting involved. Bloodshed is continuing here. What do you say about this?

[Kryuchkov] I think that the presidential decree on this issue has already had a certain influence and the superheated situation one might have expected has not come about. If this decree remains unfulfilled by one side or the other, then further preventive measures must be considered an undesirable development of events, I am referring, to bloodshed, among other things.

[Skryabin] I see. Thank you. Yarosimenko, Kiev. Will KGB officers' pay be raised when the market economy comes in?

[Kryuchkov] I think that the market economy will affect everyone including officials in the security bodies and if it comes to a pinch, then one must give thought to this, too.

[Skryabin] Kapitolina Fedorovna Kiseleva from Moscow. How do things stand with us on foreign currency? She means which questions and what is now resolved in accordance with Article 88 connected with foreign currency. [sentence as heard]

[Kryuchkov] This article is not the direct concern of the KGB but, nonetheless, we occassionally take part in investigating cases. This is an article for Procuracy and Interior Ministry bodies. It concerns the violation of foreign currency rules and speculation. We have both of these. And on the question of the struggle against smuggling, this article has a role to play. Of course, work must be intensified in the struggle against (?currency) crimes.

[Skryabin] This question comes from Boris Nikolayevich Perepelitsyn in Moscow. Is the KGB taking any part in the events in Lithuania?

[Kryuchkov] We are involved in the safeguarding of the security of the republic and the Union as a whole. We have a local State Security Committee and we are receiving from it very alarming reports. It is a matter of very flagrant violations of human rights and laws issued in the Union and in the republic. A special address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on this subject has been published and it notes all these problems. nevertheless we hope that events in Lithuania will not later lead to any tragic events.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Lidiya Anatoliyevna Silyayeva from Sverdlovsk asks: Is it true that Churbanov has been released? If it is true, then why? It said that when he was released he was wearing a general's uniform and that a black Volga came for him.

[Kryuchkov] No this is not true. Churbanov is serving his sentence.

[Skryabin] Yuriy Alekseyevich Chistyakov asks you to give your views and a commentary on the explosions in Riga thattook place at the Publishing House and the Lenin monument. Were they prepared or sanctioned by the KGB, and did the KGB know about these explosions?

[Kryuchkov] If the KGB had known about this in advance it would surely have prevented them. I think that this was a manifestation of the generally unhealthy situation in that republic. An investigation is now under way. I think that those interested in the explosions are those whom we usually consider extremist forces.

[Skryazbin] Well, another question has come in, also asking about Churbanov and Antipov, but it also asks about the ANT affair.

[Kryuchkov] The ANT affair is being checked and investigated. Many negative consequences of it are being

eliminated, or have already been eliminated. I think that we will make the necessary conclusions from the ANT affair and I believe that if we do not put all our foreign commercial relations onto a lasting legal basis and we do not fight against and suppress infringements of the law, we will suffer serious economic damage.

[Skryabin] Thank you. A note has been passed to me—just a second, I will have a look at it—I must admit, it amazes me enormously. A seaman Vladimir Konstantinovich Zadintsov—he has given his telephone number—says: Are there still preserved in our system—in your system—under you a service provoking the population into various actions, including violations and disturbances to justify acts of retribution required at the top level. The fact that such a service exists is proven by the events of the death of Masherov and the several unsuccessful attempts on Yeltsin's life. If you will allow me, I will answer this question. The fact is that such questions are coming in from our viewers, and what distresses me is the fact that they are based simply on bits of scandal and tall stories, so to speak. And what amazes me more than anything is the last part of this question, that if you deny that such services exist I simply will not believe you.

[Kryuchkov] If, say, I said yes in answer to that then the questioner would probably be satisfied but I cannot say that because it would not be true. We have no such service, and we have nothing to do with what happened to Masherov and what has happened to Yeltsin. I think that either the person who wrote this note simply does not have a very loyal attitude to the state security bodies, or he is not conversant with our activities. Or not so much that he believes he has to ask such a question.

[Skryabin] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I have here a whole series of questions on inter-ethnic conflicts. Mikhail Mikhaylovich Ryzhov asks: Comrade Kryuchkov, chairman of the KGB, remarked in an interview with the UNITA newspaper that we knew about the events in Fergana in advance, but a proper appraisal of this was not given to me. By whom was this proper appraisal not given, he asks.

[Kryuchkov] Well, I did not say that we knew in advance. The whole scenario usually developing with such events becomes known only when the passions and the events are running high, but we knew that it was about to happen, the signs were there, and I believe that the local bodies, including the state security bodies, did everything to avert an undesirable development of events. Unfortunately, I have to say this; inter-ethnic conflicts are the most terrible and gravest occurring at the present time. I believe that we should all ponder this very seriously.

[Skryabin] Right. And here is a question which also crops up, a question connected with depolitization and, in general, relations between the party and the KGB. I recall some time in the 1960's when the KGB, or whatever it was called then, did, or allowed itself to do, whatever it pleased, and suddenly, a decision was adopted that the party would be the leader of the KGB. This was seen as a great democratic measure. In other words, the KGB had been taken under control. And now the question is put another way. In particular, Mariya Ivanovna Sirotkina from Nikolayev, says: Since Article 6 was abolished and all parties of the state have become equal. If this is so why does only one party remain in the KGB, and why has the KGB not become depoliticized? Nikolay Petrovich Makarov from Taganrog asks: When will a political directorate be created and which parties will it consist of—just the CPSU or all the parties in our country?

[Kryuchkov] Andrey Andreyevich, I see you have extended the question somewhat. I will answer it briefly in this way. We have an Article 16 of the law on sociopolitical organizations and parties. And it is the matter of the members of this or that party or organization and the matter of the collectives where these organizations will exist. They now exist in the KGB and in many other law-enforcement and non-law-enforcement bodies. If, let us say, a collective of members of the party considers it expedient to carry an organization beyond the confines of the committee, that is its right. But, at the same time, we have no right to throw it out. I will not try and guess how events will develop further, a year, two, three might pass and much will change. At the moment no cells of any other party have appeared in the state security bodies, either at the Center or in the provinces. At the same time I have to say that we maintain contacts with many sociopolitical organizations and I think that this is a necessary and useful thing. And I believe that in this case, if we are going to proceed along the path referred to by the writer this would be an infringement of the law. There does not seem to be any point in that.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Vasiliy Ilyich Sikilin. A personal question for you: I am a war participant, a labor veteran, I now live in a hotel—he gives his address here. How can I get to see you personally?

[Kryuchkov] If Andrey Andreyevich will pass me our comrade's note I will get in touch with him, and I think we can meet and have a chat. Only I cannot promise that this will be soon.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Here are a whole series of questions—a number of questions—connected with Pamyat, by that I mean the Pamyat society. Sergey Borisovich Shazharevich: A magazine in the capital published a photograph of some young people in the black military uniform connected with Pamyat. What is this—a storm trooper detachment in the Soviet Union? What is the attitude of Comrade Kryuchkov and his department to such organizations? The same thing is asked by Leonid Nikolayevich (?Suprugou): What does Kryuchkov, as chairman of the KGB feel about Pamyat's activities? Galina Ivanovna Kuzin: How long is the KGB going to support Pamyat? Vladimir Konstantinovich Panin, and so and on, and so forth. Here we have Pogrebenskiy, from Kiev: Why are we so tolerant to the Pamyat'

organization? All these questions on Pamyat - what is the attitude of the Committee's chairman to this organization?

Kryuchkov] That is clear. I do not know what the founders of this organization were thinking about when they set it up, but what has happened subsequently cannot but cause us concern. We have resolutely condemned all sorts of extremist, disloyal, undemocratic methods in the activities of various representatives of Pamyat. We condemn this and I consider that we should respond in the appropriate way.

At the same time it contains people who are concerned with completely different things, with the restoration of monuments and sites, things that are sacred to our people. I think that their activity should of course, be given due evaluation.

As far as various sorts of storm troops and the like, I have a resolutely negative attitude to this. I condemn it and consider that we should not permit them to develop or even to exist because today these appear at first glance to be harmless games but tomorrow they are weapons, violence and bloodshed, tomorrow they are already what we call the brown-shirt plague.

[Skryabin] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you have already answered this question to a certain extent but Aleksandra Mikhaylovna Talinevskaya From Moscow says: Inter-ethnic relations have become complicated in a number of regions of the country. The criminal actions of extremists are shedding the blood of innocent people. What is the role of the KGB here? Why is it not always successful in preventing severe consequences? Does the KGB not have the information or does it not respond to it?

[Kryuchkov] We do have information. We try to respond and we take measures. We are successful in preventing considerbly more conflicts, but unfortunately not all of them.

I think that during general instability and what I would call the political confusion and all the problems we have come up against, all of this makes it possible for nationalistic elements to arouse passions and at times to acute inter-ethnic conflicts with bloodshed, deaths, and so on. I think that we should act energetically, more actively as law enforcement bodies, but at the same time this is the task of literally all bodies of local power and the central authorities and, I think, our Soviet public.

[Skryabin] Here is a further series of questions connected with crime. Boris Pavlov from the town of Nizhnenovgorod. Esteemed Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I am worried about the increase in crime in the country, particularly the increased frequency of attacks on peoples' lives and health. It is well known that extremism and terrorism, are closely linked. What work is the KGB conducting here? What specific results are there? Maksim Olegovich Zveryev from Moscow says: Comrade Kryuchkov, an earnest entreaty, restore order at the Ryzhskiy Market. It is a terrible place, simply a breeding ground for crime and the mafia. Does the KGB intend to do anything about this market or to do anything about crime at all. There are similar questions from Angelina Fedorovna Ivanova from Moscow and other viewers.

[Kryuchkov] Yes, unfortunately, in recent years there has been a sharp flare-up of crime, overall, in recent years. And it is perhaps impossible that there is a single region in our country where it is calm. So, there are some common causes. Of course, there are some specifically local causes. But in general this should give rise to serious concern overall. I think that the state security bodies should participate most actively in the struggle against this crime and we are indeed doing this.

But I must say that in this past year, too, crime increased. The increase was less than the previous year but the absolute figure is rising. Serious crimes are on the increase: violence against individuals and murder. Of course, we cannot fail to be concerned at this and I think that we must step up the struggle. And at the same time, when we introduce anything that is new in principle, evidently questions of law and order should be present and we really must take into account how they will influence it.

As far as concerns the Ryzhskiy Market, I will give instructions for this question to be addressed.

[Skryabin] Thank you. Another series of specific questions. Could you please give brief answers to them. Andrey Gennadiyevich Borisov from Moscow asks whether state security officers should be paid their wages in foreign currency?

[Kryuchkov] In foreign currency? No. Our attitude to this is negative. By the way, some of our former officials have written in the newspapers that the Chekists should be paid in foreign currency. We feel we should live in the same way as all other Soviet people do.

[Skryabin] I see. Stepan Sergeyevich Kashurka, head of the search group of the Soviet Committee of Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, from Moscow. Almost half a century has past since Stalin and Beriya deported the minor populations of the USSR. But material about this inhuman largescale action is still held in special stores behind seven seals. There is no guarantee that this will not be repeated.

[Kryuchkov] No, it is not laying there. We have published some of this material. We are putting part of it into the hands of scholars. Much has already been done on this question.

[Skryabin] Vera Mikhaylovna Kiseleva asks: Comrade Kryuchkov, if you watched the film series Nikolay Vavilov, please say what you think about this film. Did you, personally, help the group make this film; did you give access to the documents on the case of Academician Vavilov. Is it not high time to remove the secrecy from

the cases of the 1930s and cleanse the KGB of all sorts of documents? They should be published.

[Kryuchkov] We do not hinder the appearance of such films or the making of such films. On the contrary we help them. I personally did not take part in this. Unfortunately, there is much in the film which does correspond with the truth and we must give thought to this and never forget it.

[Skryabin] Boris Mikhaylovich Kramov from Moscow asks: What are the resuits of the investigation into the murder of men and the priest Lazar. When will it be completed, and so on.

[Kryuchkov] The investigation is continuing. We already have something specific. It is still premature to talk about it. We are also taking part in this investigation.

[Skryabin] One more quesiton. Galina Yakovlevna Zaytseva asks Kryuchkov: Do I have the right to examine the case against my father. a former official of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine, who has been posthumously rehabilitated, and where can I do this?

[Kryuchkov] Yes you have the right. We will help you to do this. We have already familiarized literally thousands of our Soviet people with their relatives' cases who innocently suffered in the years of the Stalinist repressions.

[Skryabin] Thus again on this tragic period, Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Maslov. One of his questions: but surely not everyone was like Beriya? There were his subordinates who also mocked people. Probably some of them are still alive. So, will their names ever be named?

[Kryuchkov] Yes, of course, there were other criminals apart from Beriya. Approximately 1,500 former officers of the security bodies have been subject to criminal prosecution. Some of them have been condemned to the highest measure of punishment. I don't know one who had a part in this and who has remained without punishment. If you can point someone out specifically then tell us and we will take measures.

[Skryabin] Nikolay Alekseyevich Nesterov asks to what extent is a Russian Committee of State Security possible?

[Kryuchkov] It is possible. We have put forward such a proposal. Security Committees exist in all the union republics. I think that the committee should grow. Yeltsin has agreed to our proposal. At present the question of creating a committee of state security of the Russian Federation is being dealt with.

[Skryabin] Tatyana Anatolyevna Makoveyenka, asks: There was an article in OGONEK on fingerprints. Is it because the committee of State Security wants to collect fingerprints from the whole population of the country?

[Kryuchkov] No, of course not. This was a question of one of my speeches, moreover, before an official audience. The (?Soviet of Nationalities), on the fact that this practice exists in many civilized countries. First, I must tell you that this is a voluntary principle. Second, this must be discussed. There are many letters in support of this proposal. Well, I will adduce one example for you. You know, in our country unfortunately more than several thousand crimes of such a serious nature as murder remain unsolved. But there are fingerprints of the perpetrators. The criminals are still at large, and it is difficult to say who will be the next victim.

[Skryabin] My last question, although time is ticking away, is concerned with glasnost. So, [passage indistinct] consider that today the main thing is that trust has been developed toward your bodies. I propose making a report to the population of the town, rayon, and large enterprise once every six months. In this case the bodies would have more supporters and you would be given assistance in hiring honest people, as well as material assistance being provided. Why am I talking about this? Because during the first years of Soviet power, amid collapse and hunger, when there was banditry, the Chekists resorted to precisely this and other methods of working. And it is a question of glasnost.

[Kryuchkov] I think that it is an interesting question, and the suggestion is even more interesting. We will definitely make use of it. Moreover, we are already using it. You know, if we want to successfully resolve all the tasks before us, we can only do this by relying on the working people, on the workers, on the peasants, and on the intelligentsia. As far as the form is concerned, I think that this deserves attention, and we will study this.

[Skryabin] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I will allow myself, first, comrades, to excuse myself. Just look, how many questions have arrived during our talk. We have not been able to answer them all, of course. Where there are telephone calls and addresses, we will hand them over to you?

[Kryuchkov] We will definitely answer the questions—some by letter, some orally, if of course we can reach the authors of these letters. Do not think they will remain unanswered.

[Skryabin] In ending our program, I would like all the same to read out a call, not specially prepared, so to speak, which has arrived here. Ivan Mayagovorili from the town of Taganrog says: I am replying on the courage and steadfastness of the Committee of State Security in this worrying time, in the situation of assaults on your establishments! I wish you success! I also wish you success! On this we are ending our program; I think you for calling in to us, to our video channel, and wish you success!

[Kryuchkov] Well, all the best to the television viewers!

Economic

Aeroflot To Raise Prices, Drop Routes

LD1201042991 Moscow Central Television Program Network in Russian 1854 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Last year left Aeroflot on the verge of bankruptcy. Since January 1991, prices of fuel, equipment, and energy have almost doubled. The only way out is state subsidies or increased ticket prices. The USSR Council of Ministers is not offering any money and is suggesting to the country's Supreme Soviet that fares on internal flights should be increased by almost 50 percent. Aeroflot is preparing to cut back flights to Africa and Eastern Europe and to raise international price two- or threefold.

Tasks of Budget Stabilization Fund Detailed

PM1101151691 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 91 Union Edition p 2

[Interview with Professor Ye. Yasinyy, director of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Economic Reform department of state economic regulation, by IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Berger, under the rubric "Events and Commentaries"; place and date not stated: "A Financial Anesthetic for the Market Operation—This Is the Role That the Stabilization Fund Must Play"]

[Text] At the end of last year, a USSR presidential decree on setting up extra-budgetary funds in 1991 for stabilizing the economy was issued. The role and fundamental principles of this financial instrument, the first of its type in our experience, has been recommended for application at republic level. This provided the subject for the conversation between our IZVESTIYA correspondent and Professor Ye. Yasinyy, director of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Economic Reform department of state economic regulation.

[Berger] Yevgeniy Grigoryevich, from the short text of the presidential decree only the vaguest outline of what the funds are and their intended use can be sketched. What then are the details of this scheme?

[Yasinyy] As you know, the idea for forming a stabilization fund appeared in both the "500 days" plan and the Basic Guidelines approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet. To be brief, the fund's main task is to play a stabilizing role, preventing the collapse of those enterprises essential to the national economy but may find themselves under threat of bankruptcy during the period of transition. Because of the policy of administrative price setting was in force for many years, nobody can be insured against such a situation.

The transition to the market may create difficulties for enterprises with a large proportion of state orders forced to purchase raw materials at market prices. Without financial assistance, many enterprises in the primary sector will also be unable to manage, especially the coal mines that consume a little under half of all industrial subsidies.

In a word, the stabilization fund is needed to help certain enterprises adapt to market conditions.

[Berger] It may well be that the assistance you are talking about really is needed, but this is all somewhat reminiscent of the centralized ministry funds that existed for many years and engendered bad economic management, pumping resources away from the strong toward the weak. Moreover, if an enterprise has in effect to make a choice between struggling to survive in market conditions and receiving material support from centralized sources, then I fear that the overwhelming majority will opt for the latter. They will never learn to swim if they use life belts...

[Yasinyy] Note, however, that nobody is destroying life belts as such. In theory, there is some justification for your fears. However, if we weigh up all the "pros" and "cons" and if we compare the possible consequences of a strictly "no life belt" transition to a market and a transition using amortization instruments, doubts about the need for a stabilization fund will disappear.

I want to draw attention to the fact that the fund has been conceived as an independent organization capable of objectively judging how well founded the various claims for assistance are. Theoretically speaking, it must operate like the International Monetary Fund: It must study a situation and either offer assistance on very specific terms (for example, that the enterprise reassign a number of production units, reduce the administrative apparatus, and so on) or reject the claim. The fund's independence from the government will also ensure that its decisions are objective and distinguishes it in principle from the centralized ministry funds.

[Berger] However, the decree says nothing about the fund's status, so it is by no means certain that it will be independent as planned. And then, according to the decree, the fund's resources may not only be used to support enterprises but also to finance investment, scientific research, and other programs in the interests of all the republics, to meet conversion costs, and to allocate subsidies to individual republics. Won't this have a bearing on the original intention and the expected result?

[Berger] There is a problem here. Personally, it seems to me that to use the fund for anything other than supporting enterprises would not make sense. In my view, the conversion costs and other programs on a nationwide scale must pass through the budget, where they are examined in the most searching fashion. On the other hand, however, such subsidies to individual republics are not easy to carry through parliament. The existing system of economic relations is such that all republics feel "aggrieved" but nobody knows the real state of affairs: Who owes how much to whom and how much is owed in general. This situation is characteristic of a nonmarket economy and we have to reckon with it.

[Berger] What can you say about the nature of the sources of the stabilization fund; are they sufficiently solid themselves; and what is the preliminary estimate of the total stabilization sum?

[Yasinyy] Preliminary estimations put the overall total at around 100 billion rubles [R], half is earmarked for the union fund and the rest for the republic funds. As far as the sources are concerned, the main one is the difference between the level of social security contributions established by the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Procedure for Implementing the USSR Law 'On Pensions for USSR Citizens'" and the level established for 1991 by the USSR presidential decree of 4 October 1990. This difference is quite significant—11 percent. It is true that the Russian parliament adopted its own "better" law on pensions, so the question of these totals has yet to be settled.

Another channel will comprise 20 percent of the total of depreciation allowances. This source is rich at first glance, but I would not call it absolutely stable. Possible inflation is not taken into account here. And if, for example, general price levels do rise sharply, then deductions from the value of fixed capital, which it is technically impossible to constantly revalue, may simply be swallowed up by the new colossal figures and lose their significance.

[Berger] The stabilization fund also includes sums received over and above established maximum profitability levels. On its own, the establishment of profitability maximums is far from consistent with market principles. But can it bring a lot of money into the fund?

[Yasinyy] The restriction on profitability may have been inspired by the high degree of monopoly in our economy, but it is unlikely to be economically effective. Experience shows that such ceilings either prompt individuals to conceal income, and they have invented many ways of doing this, or stimulate a cost-based economy and undermine incentives for greater economic activity. It seems to me that revenue from the sale of state assets, also deposited into the fund, is much more reliable and market-friendly, if I can use that expression.

But be that as it may, there is no doubt that the stabilization fund is needed. However, if it is to be effective in solving the problems before it, it must possess the highest degree of independence and work in conditions of the utmost glasnost.

Yavlinskiy Establishes Economic Research Center

LD1101215791 Moscow World Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, former deputy prime minister of Russia, is setting up an economic and political research center. He has already selected himself a team of 10-13 people. Yavlinskiy reported that the center will first be busy studying the main directions in liberating the individual economically. He is convinced that this is the start of everything. Let a person feel that his standard of living depends on him, Yavlinskiy stressed. The path to this lies through the market.

Yavlinskiy and his colleagues have just submitted to the Russian Government a draft law on the privatization of state property. Yavlinskiy is well known as the author of the 500 days program for the transition to the market. It was rejected by the union parliament resulting in his resignation.

Scientific

Two Chernobyl Reactors Shut Down 11 Jan

LD1101183391 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Kiev, January 11 TASS—The first and the second power units of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were stopped at 00.57 today. The third power unit continues to function.

The following developments led to the shut-down, as described by N. Fedoseev, head of a shift at the plant: "The stator of the generator is cooled by high-quality water. During a planned switching over in the water preparation system the quality of water fed for cooling electricity generators of the first and second power units, deteriorated below the permissible level due to a mistake by personnel. Acting in accordance with the instruction, we turned off turbo-generators. This is a purely technological stop, which poses no danger for people and the natural environment. Now the water is being changed. In two days we shall be able to restart. We shall begin increasing the capacity of the power units. [words indistinct].

Mir Crew Continues Research Mission

LD1101215891 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Mission Control Centre January 11 TASS—The crew of the Mir orbital station has completed this week's programme of space research.

VIktor Afanasiyev and Musa Manarov measured cosmic radiation using the Buket telescope and the Granat spectrometric equipment.

They used the international Rentgen observatory to conduct astrophysical research of a roentgen pulsar in the Vela constellation.

The research programme also includes functional checks of television and radiotechnical equipment and the preparation of the Krater technological installation.

A series of astrophysical experiments within the framework of the Rentgen international project are scheduled for tonight.

Viktor Afanasiyev and Musa Manarov are feeling well.

Preparations for Launch of 'Progress' Noted

LD1401001991 Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Report by unidentified correspondent; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Pre-launch preparations for the space freighter Progress are nearing completion at Baykonur Cosmodrome. It is to deliver to the Mir orbital complex, on which Viktor Afanasyev and Musa Manarov are currently working, a further batch of cargo essentials for ensuring the space station's normal activity.

[Correspondent] In April this year Soviet manned space research is 30 years old. From the very simple space craft in which Yuriy Gagarin orbited the globe, to the most complex orbital scientific complex—and another freighter is on its way to the latter tomorrow—this is the path that has been traversed by Soviet manned space research over the last three decades. Only in recent years have we gained the possibility of saying with what difficulty and, the main thing, by whom the difficult road of successes and failures in space has been traversed.

Today we have openly spoken of the presence of military personnel at both Soviet cosmodromes—Baykonur and Plesetsk—and not just their presence; all these years it has been precisely the space units of the Ministry of Defense that have been engaged in launching and ensuring the efficiency of all space craft in orbit, both military and those working in scientific and national economic fields. And this launch, the 328th, from the Gagarin launch pad, is also being prepared by representatives of the Soviet Army—the same Army around which so many arguments and falsehoods are currently revolving in our society. I will not presume to judge all the Armed Forces, but in our view the space units need a fairer attitude on the part of the state structures working in the same field. I do not want to repeat myself, but in our programs we have on several occasions explained the simply vital need, to everyone, of constantly improving space orbital systems. But we consider it essential to return to the theme the conditions of people's existence—and it is difficult to find another word—in the severe land of Kazakhstan. The legend that was current for many years, that immense sums from the stae treasury were providing a life of clover for Baykonur, has remained a legend.

This is the settlement of Tyuratam. Over there, the other side of the fence, is the town of Leninsk. Both are pretty far from the cosmic image. We did not show the store shelves—they are no different from those in Moscow or Leningrad—and as for depicting the cold in the houses, television equipment is as yet unable to do that. But unlike other regions, they are not on strike here, and all work proceeds strictly according to schedule, in spite of the shortfalls in deliveries and breaches of contract that are characteristic of the whole country, because it is the Army.

President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev arrived at Baykonur today. Together with the leadership of the Ministry of General Machine Building and space units of the Defense Ministry, he will discuss a plan of measures for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the launch of Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin. Details of the forthcoming program will be made known tomorrow, but it has been clear for a long time already that it is not spectacular acts that our space sector currently needs, nor festive fireworks, nor theatrical performances, but real assistance. And we, for our part, within the scope of preparations for the forthcoming date, will try to show in the Vremya program aspects of our space research that are still unknown, and those people who have by their labor created the image of a space power for our country.

Military

Gorbachev Decree on Military-Political Bodies

LD1101190391 Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Decree issued by President Mikhail Gorbachev on the USSR armed forces political organization; date and place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] For the practical implementation of reforming political bodies of the USSR armed forces, of the troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, of the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and of the Railway Troops, and being guided by Article 10, paragraph 127-3, of the USSR Constitution, I resolve:

1. Military-political bodies of the USSR armed forces, of the troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, of the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the Railway Troops are to be created.

2. General provisions for military-political bodies are to be instituted.

3. Within one month, the USSR defense minister, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, the USSR internal affairs minister, and the head of the Railway Troops, are to institute a structure for military-political bodies respectively for the USSR armed forces, the troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Railway Troops.

4. The USSR Cabinet of Minister is to bring decisions of the USSR Government into line with the general provisions for military-political bodies.

5. The present decree is to come into force from the moment it is signed.

Shlyaga on Presidential Decree

LD1201211991 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Interview with Colonel General Shlyaga, head of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, by television correspondent G. Sedov; place and date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] By a decree of the USSR president published in the press today, military-political bodies have been set up in the USSR armed forces, the KGB troops, the interior troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the railway troops. Colonel General Shlyaga, head of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, comments on this decree.

[Shlyaga] The previous political bodies, as you know, were the leading bodies of the CPSU in the armed forces and other troops. Now the military-political bodies will be state constitutional ones, and will be part of the bodies of the Military Directorate of the USSR armed forces. This is the main difference.

[Sedov] Does this mean that they will stop carrying out the leading role, so to speak, in the work of the party organizations?

[Shlyaga] Relations between them will be built on a basis of businesslike cooperation; however, the direct leadership of party work will fall to [word indistinct] army party committee.

[Sedov] Will there be a reduction in the numbers of political workers, and if so where will those who are left out go?

[Shlyaga] There will be a reduction in the numbers of political staff by about 37 percent. Those workers whose jobs go will, after undergoing the relevant retraining courses, be sent partly to work in the military-political body. Those who have completed their agreed term of active service and have the right to a pension will be discharged. We also intend to carry out a reorientation of the programs of our higher military establishments, taking into account the new duties falling to the new military-political [word indistinct].

[Sedov] I have often heard a saying among the troops that the political worker has more rights while the commander has more responsibility. This won't happen any more I suppose?

[Shlyaga] The general situation confirmed by the decree of the USSR president determines the rights and responsibilities of all military and political structures from the grassroots military-political section up to the Main Military-Political Directorate. The new military-political bodies responsible for carrying out state policy in the sphere of defense and the security of the country will be responsible, as I said before, for the education, the state of military discipline, and indeed all the problems now concerning the Army and Navy, with particular emphasis on the problems of social and legal protection for troops and members of their families, especially in those areas where emergency conditions have arisen.

General Staff Chief Comments on Defense Bill

LD1101210291 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—"The USSR Defence Bill confirms the defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine. It says that the Soviet military doctrine's purpose is not to prepare for war, but to prevent it. This is a fundamentally new approach," chief of the Soviet General Staff Colonel-General Grigoriy Krivosheyev told TASS today, commenting on the draft defence bill, recently published in the Soviet press.

"The Defence Bill," Krivosheyev said, "lays down the Soviet citizens' duties and rights in this domain, indicates ways and means to ensure the country's defence potential, determines the purpose, status and functions of the armed forces. It also specifies the meaning of such terms as state of war and martial law, the Soviet Union's international commitments in the military sphere".

Krivosheyev believes the bill sets out clearly for the first time the principles on which the Soviet Armed Forces must be developed. "They must form a multinational regular army recruited according to the exterritorial principle," Krivosheyev stressed.

The general noted that the bill envisages much broader rights for union republics. Their supreme bodies of power and administration will take part in the elaboration of the state's military policy, in building up and ensuring the country's defence potential, deciding problems linked with troop deployment and activities, determining the numerical strength of the Soviet Armed Forces, forming the federal defence budget and assessing the material and technical resources required by the armed forces.

Krivosheyev said the bill has already been submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers. It was also sent to the leaders of constituent republics and their governments.

"The bill will be further improved with due account for changes in the pattern of state power and on the basis of new proposals, and will then be submitted for approval to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This will apparently occur in the first quarter of this year," Krivosheyev said.

11 January

Landsbergis Makes Televised Appeal to People

LD1201000291 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] People continue vigil outside major government buildings, and a concert of folk music started close on midnight by the parliament house. The Presidium of parliament and some MP's [members of parliament] stay in the building for the night. That is what this day looks like in Lithuania.

Tonight, several minutes past 9 p.m., Chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council Vytautas Landsbergis made a televised appeal to the people of Lithuania. The appeal says:

The bloody hand of the aggressor has once again risen against our hopes for Lithuanian independence. The hand might be stopped, or it might not be stopped. The deputies whom you have elected had set up and approved a new Lithuanian Government that is working side by side with the deputies—all of us here in the place where we are meant to be—and will remain here till the end.

I have done all I could, appealing to the world and the leaders of its countries, especially its superpowers. I have appealed to their conscience and their feeling of justice. In case they lack it, I expect to find understanding in the hearts and the general spirit of the peoples and from this spirit of freedom-loving nations support will be born for those nations that are losing freedom. If our hopes for independence will be deadened, we must be patient and friendly among ourselves. We should not report on each other to the enemy. We have to keep close together; we have to keep to the land of Lithuania, its language, traditions, and religion. And then Lithuania will be reborn once again from our common spirit, and it will be the eternal Lithuania that will never be broken as long as one single Lithuanian remains alive. Love and belief in higher justice will be the spiritual strength for Lithuania to remain alive and be reborn once again.

Landsbergis Warns Against Pro-Soviet Committee

LD1101185191 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1655 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Statement by the Lithuanian Supreme Council read by Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council; place not specified—live]

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, having learned that on behalf of forces unknown to the Lithuanian public today an imposter-type committee for the salvation of Lithuania is intending to usurp power with the help of a foreign army in the Republic of Lithuania, declares that if this happens then any puppet pro-Soviet power in Lithuania and all of its decisions will be completely illegal and not binding on anyone.

Lithuanian Deputies Discuss Gorbachev Message

LD1101171191 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents]

[Text] Vilnius, 11 Jan (TASS)—In the Lithuania capital today, units of the Internal Forces of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs occupied the building of the republican publishing house of the CPSU Central Committee. This measure, as became known to the TASS correspondents, was undertaken in order to return the property to its legal owner—the CPSU Central Committee—in accordance with the instructions of the USSR president. Buildings that previously belonged to DOSAAF (Voluntary Organization for Providing Aid to the Army, Navy, and Air Force), a public organization [words indistinct].

At the same time, the situation in Vilnius is becoming more tense. The radio is regularly broadcasting the timetable for the arrival from various towns of the republic of Sajudis supporters who are gathering in response to the appeal by the leaders to "defend" the buildings of the legislature, television, and radio. In order to whip up the situation, representatives of the republic's leadership are stooping even to blatant provocations.

Representatives of labor collectives assembled on the square in front of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet building to protest the policy of the Lithuanian leadership. There are also people there with the tricolored national flags of Lithuania who came in response to the appeal from the leadership of the legislature and Sajudis.

The republican Supreme Soviet today is discussing its reply to the message from the USSR president. Some deputies are stressing that in Lithuania no violations are taking place of people's civic rights. However, they are keeping quiet about the fact, for example, that today Vladislav Shved, deputy of the republican Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, was not allowed to enter the council building. The "protectors of the authorities" crudely barred his way.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania today issued an appeal to the people of Lithuania which expresses approval of the message from USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. The document says, in particular, that in the republic's "political blackmail and moral terror against activists of Soviet power and people of internationalist orientation aimed at strengthening the totalitarian regime have become a reality. Of late the nationalists have been pushing the population toward fratricidal clashes. All responsibility for this lies with the republican Supreme Soviet, whose leaders have entered on the path of ignoring constitutional laws, the decisions of Congresses of USSR People's Deputies, decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

and decrees and messages of the USSR president. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The Communists condemn the republican Supreme Soviet's rejection of the USSR president's proposal to restore immediately in full the operation of the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Lithuania SSR and to rescind the anticonstitutional acts adopted earlier. The urgent introduction of presidential rule in the republic remains the only realistic means of establishing legality. The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania calls on all the working people of the republic to support presidential rule to restore democratic procedures, to ensure the rights and liberties of citizens, and to get out of the political and legal crisis which has been created.

Lithuanian Communists Urge Presidential Power

LD1101182491 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] A reply to the USSR president's address to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet is being discussed in that Supreme Soviet. Some deputies allege that there is no violation of citizens' human rights in Lithuania. Incidentally, Shved, deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, was not allowed to enter the legislature building. His way was rudely barred by thugs from a detachment called power defenders.

The bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee made an appeal to Lithuanian people in which it approved the address made by the USSR President Gorbachev to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Socialist Republic. The document says, in particular, that political blackmail and moral terror against activists of the Soviet power and people with international views upon life have become real in the republic. Nationalists have recently pushed the population toward fratricidal clashes in order to strengthen the totalitarian regime. The republic's Supreme Soviet is fully responsible for this, while its leaders have embarked upon the path of ignoring constitutional laws, decisions of the congresses of USSR people's deputies and of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR president's decrees and addresses.

Communists condemn the refusal of the republican Supreme Soviet to listen to the USSR president's suggestion and restore, immediately and fully, the functioning of the USSR Constitution and the Constitution of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and to cancel previously adopted anticonstitutional acts. The only real way to restore legality, it is stressed in the address, is to introduce presidential power in the republic without any delay. The bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee calls upon all working people of the republic to back presidential power in the republic in order to restore democratic order and ensure citizens' rights and freedoms and for the sake of getting out of the political and legal crisis which has taken shape.

Lithuanian Supreme Council Appoints New Ministers

11 January Session Detailed

LD1101160991

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 1310 GMT on 11 January continues its live relay of Lithuanian Supreme Council proceedings in Vilnius. The announcer says that the proceedings are about to begin. Patriotic and solemn music is broadcast, with occasional interruptions for announcements on transportation schedule arrangements for those converging on Vilnius from various corners of Lithuania.

At 1327 GMT the announcer says that a report has just come in that three military vehicles are approaching the television tower. People are asked to avoid confrontations.

At 1328 GMT the Supreme Council session proceeds.

At 1340 GMT Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis takes the floor to discuss the formation of a new government.

Prime Minister Albertas Simenas takes the rostrum at 1345 GMT to provide a list of government candidates. He notes that 11 candidates are needed for the government composition. Simenas says that the government should be formed today in view of the situation in the republic. He then reads out a list of candidates:

"Minister of economics—Vytas Navickas;
"Minister of power engineering—Leonas Asmantas;
"Minister of culture and education—Darius Kuolys;
"Minister of forestry—Vaidotas Antanaitis;
"Minister of communications—Kostas Birulis;
"Minister of construction and urbanistics—Algimantas Nasvytis;
"Minister of transport—Jonas Birziskis;
"Minister of social security—Algis Dobrovolskis;
"Minister of health—Juozas Olekas;
"Minister of foreign affairs—Algirdas Saudargas;
"Minister of trade—Albertas Sinevicius;

"The present minister of material resources, Kozyrovicius, agreed to continue his duties until a new minister is appointed."

At 1355 GMT a question is asked about the candidates' party affiliations. Procedures on voting are discussed.

At 1400 GMT the candidates are voted on as a whole rather than individually. The results of the vote are: 99 for, five against, and 10 abstentions. Simenas announces that ministers of the Lithuanian Republic have been appointed, and that the government of Lithuania is now comprised of 12 members once again. Applause follows. The ministers take their oath of office.

At 1414 GMT the Supreme Council appeal to the Lithuanian people is read. Deputies offer comments and suggestions on formulation of the statement, with a number of deputies joining the debate. One deputy

cautions against urging resistance with bloodshed. A group of deputies is tasked with editing and preparing the final version of this appeal.

At 1420 GMT Minister of Trade Albertas Sinevicius discusses the trade situation and current problems. He reviews the development of trade over the past year and recent months, including the most recent price increases. Some questions are addressed to the minister, one of which is the shortage of bread in Klaipeda stores. Another question concerns irregularities in food coupon distribution.

At 1440 GMT Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas reads a protest note written in Russian by the Lithuanian Government addressed to USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze:

"A government telegram to USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze. A protest note.

"Mr. Minister: On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, it is with profound regret and concern that we inform you that on 11 January 1991 subunits of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in the capital of the Republic of Lithuania, the City of Vilnius, started conducting military operations. Attacks were launched, including shooting at civilian targets and at the peaceably inclined civilian population. Taking part in the operations were subunits of regular and Internal Troops, and also tanks and armored vehicles. As a result of the attacks, civilians have been wounded.

"Such (?actions) cannot be understood other than as acts of aggression, and they must be immediately halted. We insistently demand from the Government of the Soviet Union the immediate implementation of measures to halt aggression against the Republic of Lithuania, to seek the accountability of the guilty, and to compensate for the damage inflicted.

"[Signed] Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania."

At 1445 GMT a 30-minute recess is called. The announcer says that increased military activity has been observed in the city of Klaipeda and people are urged to gather. The same announcement is repeated in Russian.

At 1520 GMT the live relay resumes following the recess. A representative of the Polish faction in the Supreme Council issues a statement in Polish, which is repeated in Lithuanian, calling for unity.

At 1530 GMT an unnamed deputy reads a statement issued by the Yedinstvo workers' group.

At 1540 GMT the final text version of the Supreme Council's reply to Gorbachev is read by an unidentified deputy:

"Statement of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania.

"An appeal by the USSR president to a nonexistent Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic has been announced by the USSR mass media in which constitutional issues are touched on.

"We have declared on more than one occasion and now are stressing: Only the Basic Law, in parentheses the Constitution, and laws based on it are valid on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. The president of the Soviet Union is demanding that the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania recognize without delay the validity of the constitution of a foreign country, the USSR, in Lithuania.

"Therefore, an ultimatum-type demand is placed before the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to adopt a decision which would mean legally joining the Soviet Union or the legalization of the annexation which was carried out in 1940, despite the fact that the Second Congress of the People's Deputies condemned the imperialistic, ultimatum-type policy of violation of international agreements.

"The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Supreme Council has neither the right nor a mandate from the electors to renounce the sovereignty of the Republic of Lithuania.

"Human rights in Lithuania are protected by the Republic of Lithuania itself and its laws. There are no grounds for outside interference. Disputable questions should not be solved by military coersion and blackmail but by the principles of negotiations and agreements recognized by the international community.

"The state delegation of the Republic of Lithuania is prepared to continue the contacts with the state delegation of the USSR. This is confirmed by the telegram of 7 January 1991 to the President of the USSR M. Gorbachev sent by Vytautas Landsbergis, head of the Lithuanian state negotiation delegation, to which no response has yet been received.

"In spite of the aggression which is being carried out by the USSR, the situation in Lithuania remains under control. The majority of the population are supporting the Government and the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania." Ninety-seven deputies vote in favor of this text.

At 1545 GMT the text of an appeal to the Lithuanian people to resist aggression is read and adopted:

"The aggressive actions of the Soviet Union, even including the use of military force, threaten the independence of Lithuania. If as a result of this the institutions of the legitimate government become paralyzed, we urge the people of Lithuania to abstain from any elections, referendums, or any other kind of political measures organized by the occupation forces.

"The empire possesses a gigantic apparatus of coercion. However, it is not capable of uprooting the determination and the yearning from our hearts to protect the independence of our Motherland.

"The people of Lithuania are prepared to resist the aggression by all possible means and they have thus merited universal respect.

"Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania! Let us protect our motherland with our endurance, calmness, unity, and with our moral strength."

At 1552 GMT Deputy Laurinkus provides details of today's aggressive military activities. He notes Landsbergis tried to phone Gorbachev twice, but could not reach him. He answers deputies' questions regarding the use of arms. Laurinkus also provides details on those who were injured.

At 1600 GMT Landsbergis notes that since the occupied buildings do not belong to the CPSU, these actions constitute aggression.

At 1605 GMT Landsbergis proposes a statement by the Supreme Council protesting today's aggression. He says he wishes to address the Lithuanian militia, students and professors. He postpones the university session, and thanks them for their assistance.

At 1615 GMT a deputy directs his remarks to enterprise leaderships, asking them to refrain from independent enterprise- based activities. He asks deputies to participate in state enterprise control activity.

At 1620 GMT the announcer interrupts the live relay with announcement: We have just received a report that the Virsuliskes telephone facility is being encircled by tanks. he also notes that the Lithuanian appeal has been delivered to the European Parliament.

At 1625 GMT questions on the trade situation continue, and a vote is taken on trade organizing. It is proposed that the supreme council session should resume tomorrow at 0800 GMT. A permanent economic commission will aiso meet tomorrow at 0900 GMT.

The announcer notes mass will be celebrated on Independence Square at 1700 GMT.

At 1645 GMT the live relay of the Lithuanian Supreme Council session ends.

TASS Views New Prime Minister

LD1101135091 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Zenkovich]

[Text] Vilnius January 11 TASS—The Lithuanian parliament sprang a surprise for people in the republic by appointing Albertas Simenas, 40, candidate of science (economics), prime minister of Lithuania late on Thursday night.

His emergence on the political scene has surprised many. The appointment of a former researcher at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences to such a high post proved unexpected to both parliamentarians and political figures in the republic.

Deputies thought other persons more widely known in Lithuania would be pegged for the post, such as Vytautas Landsbergis' deputies Ceslovas Stankiavicius and Kazimieras Moteka, or Virgilijus Cepaitis, chairman of the parliamentary group of Sajudis supporters.

Some of these people, loyal to Landsbergis, were believed to be able to form a government that would pursue a policy that would always coincide with that of the Lithuanian parliament.

The discussion of the candidacy of Simenas in parliament was rounded off rather quickly, with only one deputy voting against.

Simenas is a staunch supporter of Landsbergis' policy. He is married and has three children. He became member of parliament due to active support during the election from the Catholic Church. Dedicated to the independence of the Lithuanian state, Simenas is a convinced advocate of Sajudis policy.

The unexpectedness of the appointment of the new premier puts one on one's guard: three hours before Landsbergis suggested the candidacy of Simenas to the parliament, he made it clear at a news conference that the premier's office, filled until recently by Kazimiera Prunskiene, would remain vacant for some time.

Many in the republic are convinced that Simenas is a provisional figure in big-time politics. A government that has inherited a ruined economy and a host of unresolved social problems is unlikely to hold out for long at a time when the republican parliament's decisions continue to break off already disrupted economic ties with the Centre.

Most probably the ambitious Landsbergis "removed" Prunskiene for fear that her popularity among the republic's population would eclipse his own political star. Prunskiene herself, at least in public, associates her resignation primarily with differences with the parliament over economic policy issues.

Groups of workers from factories under union jurisdiction, who express discontent over the republican leadership's policy, are now gathering in the square outside the Lithuanian Parliament building. They are coming from all over the city. Sajudis supporters are also heading for the area. Calls by Lithuanian leaders to show restraint and calm are periodically broadcast over national radio.

Lithuanian Supreme Council Appeals to EC

LD1101233991 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The Lithuanian Supreme Council approved an appeal to the member-states of the European Community and their allies. We shall now read the full text of the appeal:

The show of military strength and the escalation of intimidation and violence by the Soviet Armed Forces have reached a critical stage, and today brutal actions were begun in Lithuania. The National Defense Committee building was forcibly occupied, the central publishing house and employees were assaulted by gunfire. Windows were smashed, a Western journalist was wounded when attempting to ward off the Soviets' attack and several Lithuanian civilians were severely wounded. All personnel were forced to leave the premises. Thus no Lithuanian newspapers will be published tomorrow. Tanks are entering Lithuania's major cities, Vilnius, Klaipeda, Altyus, Siauliai, Panevezys, and others,and all tanks and armored personnel carriers in the military barracks in the northern corner of Vilnius are ready to move.

Citizens from throughout the country have been called upon to protect the Supreme Council building and other major government buildings, but have been requested to stay calm and not to give in to provocations. Major routes throughout Vilnius have been barricaded by the Soviets so as to make passage easier for tanks and their troops. Pro-Soviet political groups have declared strikes for all major transportation and the Vilnius Airport has ceased to function. President Landsbergis has tried repeatedly to reach President Gorbachev by telephone and has said that blood has already been spilled by Soviet troops. The response was merely that President Gorbachev is out to lunch and is not available.

The members of the parliament and the president have declared their firm resolve to defend their government and will remain in the Supreme Council building. The Lithuanian National Guard has assembled in the Supreme Council building and has taken an oath to protect their parliament and their leaders. They will lay down their lives if necessary. In addition, approximately 20,000 citizens have massed in front of the Supreme Council building and the national library, supporting the Lithuanian parliament.

We call upon all civilized people, all the member-states of the European Community and their allies to use every possible means to convince the Soviet Armed Forces and President Gorbachev of the immorality and baseness of using force against the people of Lithuania. Time is of the essence. Many people will be killed if the Soviet military machine is not stopped.

Party Official Denies 'Tank Cannonade' in Vilnius

LD1101153191 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—The tank cannonade reported in Vilnius by foreign news agencies was denied by Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Algimantas Naudzjunas in a telephone interview with TASS.

Naudzjunas confirmed that Soviet Interior Ministry Troops today occupied the building of the republican publishing house of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and premises belonging to the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Assisting Army, Air Force and Navy. The so-called Department for the Protection of Lithuanian Territory is housed there now.

Naudzjunas said the measure was taken "to return property to its lawful owners in line with the Soviet president's order".

Naudzjunas said the government crisis forced people out into the streets. They call for the resignation of the republican parliament and government and the introduction of presidential rule in Lithuania. Some enterprises stopped working in support of the demands. Lithuanian airmen are on strike. Vilnius airport is closed.

The congress of the democratic forces of Lithuania today sent an ultimatum to republican President Vytautas Landsbergis and Prime Minister Albertas Simenas. The document expresses "mistrust in most of the parliament members and the government". The Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic "failed to justify the hopes pinned on them by the peoples of Lithuania", "brought about the collapse of the republican economy" and "disgraced Lithuania in the eyes of the entire world by flagrantly violating democracy, human rights and the rights of national minorities", the authors of the ultimatum emphasise.

On behalf of Lithuania's working people, its workers, peasants and the best part of the intelligentsia, they demanded that the Lithuanian parliament and government respond with agreement to President Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal before 15:00 local time on January 11 and immediately re-enforce the USSR Constitution and the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] on the territory of the republic.

Otherwise, the document says, "a committee for the national salvation of Lithuania will be formed to take over the concern about the future of the Lithuanian SSR".

Although the term set has already expired, the Lithuanian leadership has given no word on a decision.

Official Denies TASS Report

LD1101154391 Berlin ADN in German 1438 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—A spokesman for the Supreme Council of Lithuania denied a report from the official Soviet News Agency TASS on Friday afternoon, according to which the troops who stormed the press building in Vilnius at noon were units of the Soviet Interior Ministry. Speaking to the Moscow ADN bureau he confirmed that elite troops of the Soviet Army had taken the building by armed force. Five employees of the publishing house were wounded, some of them seriously. The building was sealed off. Also the main headquarters of the Lithuanian defense force is still occupied by paratroop units. It was also stormed by them at noon with the use of automatic pistols. The permanent spokesman could not confirm reports that the Lithuanian radio and television center on the edge of Vilnius had also been taken under Army control. He says that heavy tanks are patrolling the streets of Vilnius. According to AFP, one person was killed in an accident involving an armored vehicle.

Defense Official Urges Draftees To Hide

LD1101125191 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1040 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Statement by Audrius Butkevicius, general director of the Department for the Country's Protection, at the Supreme Council Building in Vilnius—live]

[Text] Dear people: The Department for the Country's Protection building has just been occupied [words indistinct]. It was seized through the use of firearms by paratroopers, and by shots having been fired in demand of (?admittance). A department staff worker has been removed by force.

In addition to that, the Press Building has also been occupied. In occupying the Press Building, special means [as heard] gas was used. The paratroopers have arrested the building guards. A great danger looms that other vital means of communication and transport may be seized. I am well-informed of both the occupiers and those individuals who participated there—they fear witnesses and are afraid to act against the people. I would request as many people as possible to come to the Radio and Television Committee [building] and in front of the TV tower and near the telephone exchange facility in Virsuliskes.

It is vital for us to receive your assistance today.

I would like to say a few words about the young men of conscription age who are now in danger, and who are threatened with being rounded up.

Today I was supposed to attend a prearranged meeting with Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, in Moscow. Yesterday, Egidijus Bickauskas, the Lithuanian representative in Moscow, repeatedly contacted the chief of General Staff, who denied our request [to meet with him].

Today, the choice is very clear, the state of Lithuania's strength is commensurate with the trust of its people.

I would like to make an appeal to all young men of conscription age and their parents. You have a new deadline—14 January. You can go to the USSR military commissariat and join the Soviet Army; or you may choose Lithuania, your homeland, your state, and remain at home.

I have my choice, and therefore I boldly declare: Once again I urge you against joining. I urge you to stay at home and to go into hiding. Moreover, this is nothing new for Lithuania. Our people did not participate in the occupation army, neither in the German [Army] nor in the Soviet Army of 1940. Our people went into hiding. [passage indistinct] I think this struggle should not [words indistinct]. I do not think this night will be long. We must remain in our places and in our posts. I think [passage indistinct].

Lithuanian AES Workers Threaten Power Cuts

LD1101204391 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The Supreme Soviet of Lithuania today approved a new republican government. It consists of 11 ministers. They all occupied the same posts in the previous cabinet. Deputies did not discuss individual candidatures. Instead, they just voted for them en block. Yermolavicius, member of the bureau of the Communist Party of Lithuania [CPL] Central Committee, reported at a news briefing on the establishment of a Committee for National Salvation [Komitet Natsionalnogo Spaseniya]. This organization takes upon itself the task of taking care of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

A two-hour warning strike has taken place at the Ignalina Nuclear Electric Power Station. The station collective made a deision that if the republican Supreme Soviet fails to meet the demands stated in the address of the country's president to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, then starting 15 January, electricity supplies to consumers in Lithuania will be cut off. [passage omitted]

Communist Party's Shved Cited on Strike

PM1101163891 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 1

[Report by N. Lashkevich: "Power Crisis in Lithuania: Causes and Consequences"]

[Text] Albertas Simenas has become prime minister of Lithuania. He is 40, not a party member, and a mathematician and economist by speciality.

In Vilnius the situation remains tense. Along with a great many other urgent measures, the new prime minister will have to plunge straight into tackling the problem of strikes. These began in Vilnius last Thursday. As V. Shved, Lithuanian Supreme Council deputy and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, announced, Lithuanian Airlines workers have gone on strike. On Friday the airport was completely silent and not a single plane took off or landed. The Vilnius railroad network, the radio measurement instruments plant, and certain other enterprises in the city have declared strikes.

"I cannot say how long the strike will last," V. Shved said in reply to a question on the duration of the strike. "We will proceed on the basis of circumstances. As you know, the resolution at the recent rally said: 'Until the imposition of presidential rule.'"

How specifically this form of rule is to be imposed and what forms it will take, has not been stated. And does such a law exist in our country? Lithuania, for instance, has managed to "invent" a law on direct administrative-territorial rule, whereby, in the event of nonfulfillment of the Lithuanian Constitution, compulsory rule from Vilnius could be imposed.

Vilnius News Agency Head Discusses Situation

LD1101190791 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Interview with Rolandas Barysas, director of Vilnius ELTA news agency, by correspondent Peter Susko on 11 January; Barysas speaks from Vilnius in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation—recorded]

[Text] [Susko] First, I am interested in the present situation in Vilnius.

[Barysas] There has been shooting here and soldiers occupied two buildings: the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Lithuania and the building of the press center which houses editorial offices of all main papers and journals. As I have already said, firearms were used during the attack and some people are wounded. Two people were hit in the legs, and one has a broken jaw. There are further wounded in hospitals with broken bones caused by blows from rifle butts.

The walls of the press center are strewn with bullet holes. The press center is encircled by tanks, and all journalists had to leave the building. So far we have heard of about seven wounded, one seriously when a tank ran into his truck.

[Susko] What does the Lithuanian legislature have to say about this?

[Barisas] The Lithuanian legislature—actually its president, Landsbergis—has tried to phone Gorbachev. When he got the line to Moscow he was told that Gorbachev is having lunch. He asked to inform the president that blood is being spilt in the streets of Vilnius and that the Lithuanian leadership resolutely demands to halt the barbaric attack.

Reasons for Lithuanian Building Seizure Detailed

LD1101133491 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents]

[Text] Vilnius January 11 TASS—USSR Interior Ministry troops occupied the building of the republican publishing house of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee in the Lithuanian capital today.

The measure, TASS learned, was undertaken in order to return property to the legitimate owner—the Communist Party Central Committee—in keeping with the Soviet president's decree.

The situation in Vilnius is heightening. Local radio regularly broadcasts the time-table of the arrival of Sajudis supporters from other cities of the republic to "defend" the buildings of parliament, television and radio in response to calls from the movement's leaders.

1 Dead, 3 Injured at Vilnius Press Building

LD1101130591 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Vilnius (DPA)—The occupation of the press building in the Lithuanian capital by Soviet paratroopers on Friday has claimed one dead and three people injured. According to information from the legislature in Vilnius, employees of the press building, who did not want to leave the building earlier, are also being guarded by soldiers with automatic weapons. [passage omitted]

Flights From Moscow to Lithuania Canceled

LD1101134191

[Editorial Report] The Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian frequency at 1207 GMT on 11 January is heard to broadcast music with very poor to unmonitorable reception.

At 1210 GMT, although reception remains poor to unmonitorable, radio announcers can be heard reporting that military vehicles are approaching "the building"; it is unclear, however, which building is being referred to.

Reception remains poor at 1225 GMT. The announcer says that two airplanes from Kaunas have landed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport; the passengers on these planes have been arrested and return flights to Kaunas canceled until the situation in Lithuania has been clarified.

At 1231 GMT listeners are urged to assemble at telephone communications centers throughout Lithuania and protect them.

At 1240 GMT the announcer says that the Lithuanian trade unions sent a letter to Gorbachev protesting military actions against Lithuania's peaceful people; the World Federation of Trade Unions has also been informed of these actions.

At 1247 GMT an unidentified correspondent reports that everything is normal in the city: People are walking along the streets; stores are open. People are also mounting vigils at important buildings. He says: There are not, however, enough of them in some places, except at the television tower, where people can be counted in the thousands.

At 1250 GMT a representative of the Belorussian Society in Lithuania is heard to make an appeal. An announcement is then made about people arriving in Vilnius from Anyksciai.

At 1258 GMT an announcement is made by traffic controllers on the movements of citizens in cars toward the buildings and other points they want to protect. Traffic jams are already building up in some Vilnius streets.

At 1303 GMT the broadcast switches back to a live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council proceedings in Vilnius. Pastor Kazimieras Vasiliauskas can be heard addressing the people of Lithuania, stressing the need for unity.

Reception remains poor.

Situation in Vilnius Detailed

AU1101131791 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Paola Messana report]

[Excerpt] Vilnius, Lithuania, Jan 11 (AFP)—Shots were fired Friday as Soviet paratroopers seized the Lithuanian Defence Department offices and the main printing works in Vilnius, local radio and officials reported.

There were no reports of injuries at the defence department, but journalists saw at least one seriously wounded man being carried out of the printing works.

Meanwhile, Vilnius radio called on people to rally to protect parliament, the radio and television building and the telephone exchange but to leave the vicinity of the printing works, as these had already been occupied and there were reports of tanks on the way.

Some 3,000 nationalist demonstrators were standing guard outside the parliament building, while inside, policemen and deputies alike, carrying sticks, metal bars and hunting rifles, were stacking chairs into barricades and carrying Molotov cocktails onto the roofs to use in case of attack, an Agence France-Presse journalist at the scene said.

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis and the nationalist deputies, attended by a Catholic priest, had earlier solemnly sworn to resist.

The head of the defence department, Audrius Butkevicius, told a press conference at parliament that paratroopers had seized his headquarters, and had also moved against department offices in Alitus, in the southwest of the republic.

The defence department is responsible for the frontier guards, recently set up by order of the parliament which has proclaimed unilateral independence.

During the take-over of the printing works, where all republican newspapers are printed, paratroopers fired for several minutes at the walls of the building, including from an armoured vehicle. Tear gas was also used, the radio said.

A foreign journalist who tried to take pictures was beaten up troops, the radio added. It did not give his nationality.

A man with a serious head injury was taken out by stretcher to a waiting ambulance, according to the AFP correspondent at the scene. No details were available on how he sustained the injury.

One man was shot in the leg, and another sustained a face injury, the first-aid station said.

Calm later returned to the street on which both the defence department and the printing works are located.

Lithuania's Minister of Communications Kostas Birulis called on the radio for people to remain at their places of work. "But people should ignore the instructions of the new occupants if a new government is set up," he said. [passage omitted]

Column of APC's Heading to Vilnius From Kaunas

LD1101140291 Berlin ADN in German 1344 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—A large column of armored personnel carriers [APC's] is currently moving from the Lithuanian city of Kaunas toward Vilnius. The press attache at the Lithuanian Mission in Moscow, Longinas Vasiliauskas, informed ADN's Moscow Bureau of this. According to his statement, the military vehicles will arrive in the Lithuanian capital, which is 100 km away, at around 1700.

More Troops Expected in Vilnius

LD1101143291 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1339 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Report by special correspondent Yuriy Kotkov—live from Vilnius]

[Text] Good day. The situation in Vilnius is very, very tense today, to say the least. A protracted rally is now

under way at Independence Square in front of the building of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. It began at 1000. Thousands upon thousands of people have come here. They are workers from the Electric Welding Equipment Works; from the Komunaras and Neris Works; from the Radio and Measuring Instruments Works; from Motor Vehicle Transport Enterprises Nos. One, Three, and Eight; from the Vilma Association. They have declared that they are on strike, and they have come to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet building to demand the resignation of the republican legislature. They have red flags in their hands. Around them thousands of Lithuanians have gathered from various places in the republic—not just from Vilnius—holding the yellow, green, and red national flag. They are chanting slogans in support of the Lithuanian legislature and the changes under way in the republic.

A great confrontation is what I would call this action. Despite the sharp and fervent speeches, the rally was proceeding fairly calmly. It was only when columns of workers were leaving the square that a small clash erupted. It threatened to grow into a fight. However, the clash was averted by militia's interference. I made several recordings at the square; but I ask everyone who gave me an interview to forgive me, because I cannot go on the air with these recordings, as I have not had time yet to re-record them from my portable deck to studio speed.

When I was returning from the rally I heard Vilnius Radio, and subsequently I saw on local television the film that recorded the seizure by assault troops of the printing house at Prospekt Kosmonavtov in the Virsuliskes area. This took place at 1200, when five light tanks and two trucks approached the printing house building. The civilians who were standing at the entrance to the building tried to prevent the military from entering the premises but were pushed aside. Submachine-gun fire was heard. One person was injured; there are other casualties.

Vilnius Radio has just announced that three fighting vehicles are heading for the [television] tower, and that a column of 20 fighting vehicles is on its way in the direction of Vilnius from Kaunas. The announcer called for the population not to resist, to keep calm, and remain restrained. In the meantime, thousands of people have taken to the streets and spontaneously made a chain around all the important facilities of the town, including our television and radio committee. How all this will end is difficult to say.

Lithuanian Official Says Situation 'Stabilized'

LD1101152891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Budris]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS)—The situation in the capital of Lithuania "has stabilized"; there are no reports of "further movements of troops." A TASS correspondent was told this over the phone by the Information Bureau of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. According to an Information Bureau representative, people remain outside the buildings of the legislature, government, post office, telegraph office, television and radio broadcasting committee, and the television tower where they are "implementing a symbolic defense."

According to the bureau's representative, three civilians were injured during today's clashes. At least one of them was hurt as the result of an accident when a tank collided with a truck. The accident occurred in Severniy (a suburb of Vilnius where the military are quartered).

The representative of the Information Bureau also stated that allegedly "many people have been beaten up."

One Dead in Vilnius Skirmish; Artillery Heard

LD1101170491 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1615 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] [Polish] Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski has made a report to the [Polish] Senate about a telephone conversation that he had around 1400 [1300 GMT] with Vytautas Landsbergis. The chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council said that there was a skirmish this morning in front of the legislature; there are many wounded and one person killed. Firing also took place in the vicinity of the railway station. Artillery fire was heard around 1400. Vytautas Landsbergis said that he had received unverified news that the occupation of the council building is possible. Czeslaw Okinczyc, deputy to the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic, also spoke in the Senate. He requested help in rescuing Lithuanian freedom.

Vilnius Rally Protests 'Separatist Policy'

PM1101181991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 91 First Edition p 2

[Resolution issued by participants in protest rally in Vilnius against the Lithuanian legislature's separatist policy on 9 January; published under the general headline: "Events in Lithuania"]

[Text] We, the participants in the rally, express our resolute protest against the incompetent and adventurist policy of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and Government, a policy which condemns the republic's working people to semi-starvation, while condemning pensioners, the disabled, and large families to an existence below the poverty line.

In Lithuania's towns and villages crime is on the increase and speculators and dealers in the shadow economy are vying for power. We see that the Lithuanian legislature and Government are deliberately pursuing a course aimed at dividing people into rich and poor.

The adoption of undemocratic acts leading to the violation of human rights and freedoms in Lithuania has

become the daily practice in the activity of the present Supreme Soviet. The fueling of political tension in Lithuania by separatist forces is becoming extremely dangerous. Lithuania's ruling circles are targeting their attacks on public forces defending democracy, humanism, and socialist ideals. Lithuania's official authorities are encouraging political blackmail and psychological terror against adherents of the territorial integrity of the USSR, supporters of Soviet power, people of a socialist orientation, and Soviet Army servicemen. People who adhere to progressive, humanist positions are continuing to suffer persecution. Discrimination against people for their political views and nationality is becoming the norm.

Lithuanian Supreme Soviet radicals have made K. Prunskiene's government the "scapegoat" for the own incompetence and inability work for the good of all Lithuania's inhabitants.

But we are not deceived. It is the activity of the separatists in the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet which has led the republic and its people into a political, economic, and legal crisis. Unemployment and interethnic tension are increasing, and people have lost faith in a better future.

The republic's legislature is persistently pursuing a course of severing vitally necessary ties with the Soviet Union. Ignoring the working people's will, the legislature rejects any form of Lithuanian participation in the new Union treaty.

Our patience has been exhausted by the criminal rise in prices. The gentlemen from the legislature should not think that their temporary suspension will deceive us. Yesterday Lithuania's working class, which condemned the antipeople social and separatist policy of the republic's legislature, gave Lithuania's reckless rulers a show of their strength. If necessary we will do it again.

Expressing the will of the working people, peasants, and sensible intelligentsia of Lithuania, we demand:

—the immediate resignation of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet;

—the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Third and Fourth Congresses of USSR People's Deputies;

—the immediate introduction of presidential rule in Lithuania;

—the restoration of the USSR and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Constitutions in the republic.

If our rally's demands are not met we shall urge all labor collectives in the republic to begin strikes and continue them until the introduction of presidential rule in Lithuania.

[Dated] 9 January 1991

Lithuanian Radio Reported Unheard in Some Areas

LD1101235191 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] At about 7 p.m. it became known that the port city of Klaipeda and people in the area of the Ignalina nuclear power station no longer hear the Lithuanian national radio. At 10 p.m. a reserve TV and radio center located in the vicinity of Vilnius, and belonging to the Republic of Lithuanian, was taken over by Soviet troops.

Media Round Up Situation Reports in Lithuania

Rally, Strike Reported

LD1101215191 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Report by correspondent Biryukov; includes recorded interview with A. Naudziunas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, on 11 January; place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Events are unfolding in truly dramatic fashion in Lithuania. Today, certain Western agencies even hastened to report the assault by paratroopers on the inhabitants of Vilnius. Judging by the words, by the discussion of the matters in the USSR Supreme Soviet, it has not come to that. But strikes, the passions of street politics, and political confrontations are today—as before—characteristic of the republic, where, beginning 11 January, a new head of government is in office. Our special correspondent gives a general assessment of the situation.

[Biryukov] Friday, 11 January. The center of Vilnius. There is a sea of people from the Supreme Soviet of the national library. Confrontation on the square began this morning. Many people with concerned, alarmed faces, often under the same flags, are divided today. Some support without a second thought the present Supreme Soviet headed by Landsbergis. Others demand the immediate resignation of the present deputies and the introduction of direct rule by the USSR president. [Video shows crowds, some with the Lithuanian flag of yellow, green, and red; others with Russian-language banners reading "'No' to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet!" "We demand the resignation of the Supreme Soviet!" and "'Yes' to presidential rule!"]

Yesterday a new prime minister was appointed—Albertas Simenas, but the situation which led to the fall of the Prunskiene cabinet remains, and moreover, it has become more acute. Those enterprises which began striking yesterday are continuing. Today new ones have joined them, including the biggest. In all, there are 23 striking today.

The workforce of the Ignalina nuclear power station have declared during a two-hour warning strike that if their demands, including the introduction of direct rule by the USSR president, are not met, then beginning 15 January

the station will cease supplying electricity to the republic's territory. [Video shows massed ranks of policemen facing crowds, banner reading "Nationalists have no place in the legislature!"]

Generous promises of ever new material boons are relayed from the hall of the sitting of legislature to the square. But one just has to ask oneself—what funds are the promisers relying on? Rather, this is a propaganda move to bolster the spirits of their supporters.

As we were finishing putting this report together appeals were transmitted by radio to Landsbergis' supporters to gather to picket a number of sites. A separate address was made to the university students. The radio and television reported on the casualties from conflicts with paratroopers who put important sites under guard—the publishing house, the former building of the Voluntary Society for Collaboration with the Army, Air Force and Navy [DOSAAF] and others. [video shows people strolling along streets]

How great today is the responsibility of those who are deciding the republic's future! At the last moment we received a report on a news conference at the building of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. But it was difficult for us to drive there. This is what the approach to the television building looks like. [Video shows people standing on a piece of asphalt]

We learned by telephone that the creation of a Committee for the National Salvation of Lithuania, which is taking upon itself care of the future of the republic, was declared at the news conference. It was stressed that in the interests of safety the surnames of the members of the committee will not be announced, as yet.

Lithuania, like the other Baltic republics, is living through decisive days. The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet has today not gone halfway toward the declaration of USSR President Gorbachev—by so doing, assuming enormous responsibility before the future.

This is what we managed to tell about the events in Vilnius today before transmitting the report to Moscow. Now, about one event from yesterday. It took place after the end of the Vremya program broadcast on the evening of 10 January.

Algimantas Iyeremeyovich, yesterday in our report for the "Vremya" program we also recounted a meeting which took place within the walls of this party, when the leadership of the Communist Party met journalists and assessed the situation in the republic. Suddenly, quite unexpectedly for us, from a very high instance, we were accused of professional inconscientiousness. How do you assess the situation?

[Naudziunas] Yesterday's speech by Motieka extremely angered and shocked me, personally, as a man, as a Communist. I would say that his speech even insulted my comrades, Comrades Burokevicius and Shved. You see, he declared that they wanted, or announced that they want, to be chairman of the Council of Ministers. This is the most flagrant lie. I saw your program and saw that there was no such declaration. Anyway, I would like to say that today there are many various things which are made up, untrue, and dishonest in the Lithuanian mass media. Today, especially, lies have developed around the work and activity of Shved, the Supreme Soviet deputy. Just look: A large workers' rally took place. People adopted a certain resolution and instructed Comrade Shved to speak at a sitting of the Supreme Soviet. He was not allowed to speak. Today he decided to participate in the sitting of the Supreme Soviet. He was not allowed into the sitting. So, such phenomena, such statements, prove that we still have very far to go to real democracy, to real, good, harmonious work.

'Blank Shells' Fired

LD1101222991 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS—A political crisis, that swept Lithuania after the resignation of the Prunskiene government and the recent demand of President Gorbachev to restore the Soviet Constitution in that Baltic republic, further aggravated on Friday. Army units, which took under their protection a number of facilities in the capital of the republic, even had to resort to firing blank shells and cartridges.

The Lithuanian parliament described the Thursday appeal of the Soviet leader as an "ultimatum" and rejected it. On the contrary, the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee issued an appeal to the nation, which said that "the immediate imposing of presidential rule on the republic" is the only real way to establish legality. The Lithuanian Government approved a new cabinet without discussion. All 11 ministers previously held the same posts in the Prunskiene cabinet.

Army units took under their protection the House of the Press in Vilnius (a publishing house of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee) and some buildings in Vilnius, Kaunas and Alitus that house headquarters of the Lithuanian department for the protection of the region, Algimantas Naudzunas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, told TASS by telephone that this step was taken to "return the property to its rightful owners in accordance with the Soviet president's instruction".

Radio Lithuania reported that three people were wounded on Friday as a result of clashes in Vilnius, including a foreign correspondent. In addition, TV showed young people with traces of beating.

Some people remain outside the key state buildings, communication, TV and radio broadcasting centres. According to a spokesman for the information bureau at the Lithuanian parliament, they are "symbolically defending them".

"A non-constructive stand, assumed by the Lithuanian leadership, can only aggravate the situation," stresed Rafik Nishanov, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Soviet parliament. He said that in response to the actions of the Lithuanian leaders strikes were declared at industrial enterprises in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda and other cities. Lithuanian air lines suspended their flights. They are all demanding the resignation of the Lithuanian parliament and the imposing of presidential rule in the republic. By the end of the day about 20 industrial enterprises, organisations and institutions announced full work stoppage. A rally was held in Vilnius, at which demonstrators—about 60,000—put forward a similar demand. On behalf of working people, a delegation of demonstrators presented the Lithuanian parliament with an ultimatum and demanded that it accept immediately all terms of the Soviet president. Otherwise the republican Salvation Committee will seize power in Lithuania. Later representatives of the Lithuanian Communist Party announced the creation of the committee. The Lithuanian parliament responded with issuing a statement saying that "all actions of the committee are illegal".

About 10,000 people took part in a rally of supporters of the present Lithuanian leadership, organised by Sajudis. It was held on the Independence Square, outside the building of the Lithuanian parliament. Catholic priests conducted a service there, expressing support for Lithuania's state independence.

Egidius Bickauskas, permanent representative of Lithuania in Moscow, said at a press conference here in the evening that the critical situation in Lithuania had been created "neither by price rises, nor by the resignation of the government", but only "by the moving of additional military continents to the republic".

Lithuanian Foreign Minister Saudargas sent a note of protest to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, pointing to the "impermissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the independent Lithuanian state on the part of the USSR".

PRAVDA Reports 'Aggravation'

PM1101223591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Second Edition p 2

[Report by unidentified TASS special correspondent under general headline "Events in Lithuania": "Aggravation"]

[Text] Vilnius, 11 Jan—The republic's Supreme Soviet today discussed a reply to the USSR president's address. Some deputies claimed that civil rights in Lithuania are not being violated. Incidentally, V. Shved, a deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, was refused entry to the legislature building today. His way was crudely barred by burly young men from the "defenders of the power" detachments.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet has sent the USSR president a statement which calls the appeal by the head of the Soviet state an "ultimatum." Since the USSR president has addressed "a nonexistent Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], the Lithuanian Republic rejects all his accusations."

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has issued an appeal to the people of Lithuania in which it expresses approval of the appeal by USSR President M.S. Gorbachev to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Communists condemn the republic Supreme Soviet's rejection of the USSR president's proposal to immediately restore in full the operation of the USSR Constitution and the Lithuanian SSR Constitution and to revoke earlier unconstitutional acts. The only real means of establishing the rule of law, the appeal stresses, is the immediate introduction of presidential rule in the republic. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau urges all the republic's working people to support presidential rule.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet today approved the new composition of the republic's government. It has 11 ministers. They all occupied the same posts in the previous cabinet. Deputies did not discuss the nominations but immediately voted for them en bloc. This confirms once more the belief that the resignation of the previous government was "concoted" simply to remove K. Prunskiene from the political arena, a politician more popular than the head of parliament.

Lithuanian radio claims that there were three casualties [postradalo tri cheloveka] of the unrest in the city today, one of them a foreign correspondent.

It has become known that there has been a two-hour warning strike at the Ignalina nuclear electric power station in support of striking collectives at enterprises in Vilnius, Klaipeda, and other cities.

By evening, when this report was being sent, 19 industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions in Vilnius were no longer fully operational.

In a telephone interview with your TASS correspondent, A. Naudzjukas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, rejected foreign news agency information that tank firing had been heard in the capital.

In Vilnius, subunits of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry [MVD] internal troops took the republic's Press House and the Lithuanian Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF] building under their protection and reinforced the guard at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee building, while in Kaunas they took over the technical station of the local DOSAAF branch and in Alitus the premises housing a branch of the Lithuanian territorial protection department. As V. Landsbergis reported at

the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet session, USSR MVD internal troops subunits have taken the intercity telephone exchange under their protection.

On Independence Square in front of the republic Supreme Soviet building representatives of the Catholic Church held a service in support of the republic's state independence.

Lithuanian Railways Minister J. Birziskis urged workers at the ministry's enterprises "not to give the occupiers" vehicles or other equipment. And Communications Minister K. Birulis, speaking on national radio, urged communications workers not to provide services for "Moscow's envoys."

Casualty Toll Updated

LD1101234191

[Editorial Report] Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian at 2207 GMT on 11 January broadcasts a three-and-one-half minute report by Tatyana Mitkova, Television News Service announcer, on the situation in Lithuania. After listing the main events of the day as reported by TASS, Mitkova states: "At 2100 [1800 GMT] we received a report by Lithuanian television, specially prepared for the Television News Service."

The Lithuanian report is given by correspondent Osovksaya, who states: "The morning sitting of the session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet opened with a declaration read out by Vytautas Landsbergis. Among other things, he said that the ultimatum and demand of the USSR president may be discussed on condition that they are translated into juridical language. Lithuania does not reject such negotiations. Then the deputies discussed draft laws.

"Meanwhile, on Independence Square, passions again seethed. Workers arriving from striking enterprises under state control passed an ultimatum to the Supreme Soviet demanding the dissolution of the Lithuanian legislature and the restoration of the Constitution of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic."

Mitkova goes on to note that the Lithuanian television report says that at approximately 1200 today, Soviet Army paratroopers occupied the department for the protection of the country and later the Press House, where an editorial office of a newspaper and a printing works are housed. There are wounded. The session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet today continued work, she notes, and a cabinet of ministers has been formed. An appeal by deputies was distributed to the inhabitants of the republic.

She adds: "I have to say that cuts have been made in this report. A Lithuanian television correspondent also informed us that up to now seven people have been injured. Paratroopers have occupied a telephone exchange. The situation is changing with every hour."

The video accompanying the report shows the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet in session, Landsbergis at the rostrum, crowds on Independence Square, pro-Moscow people pushing policemen and entering the Supreme Soviet building, a damaged truck, troops atop an armored personel carrier with civilians crowding around demonstrating, a soldier firing a submachine gun into the air, tanks, and the Supreme Soviet in session.

Sources of Lithuanian Authority Crisis Examined

PM1101162291 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 Union Edition p 2

[Report by N. Lashkevich: "Power Crisis in Lithuania: Causes and Consequences"]

[Text] Vilnius—Against a background of general economic and political instability, M.S. Gorbachev's appeal—perhaps more than any other document in all the 10 months since the declaration of independence—evoked a storm of protest in Lithuania on the one hand, and satisfaction on the other.

It has been read several times on radio and television, and commented on repeatedly. As was to be expected, the Lithuanian leadership was hostile. At a press conference that was called hurriedly, V. Landsbergis likened the fundamental laws it mentions to "the constitutions of occupying forces," and stated in a blunt and far from diplomatic form that this appeal is demagogic. He described the president's message as an ultimatum to Lithuania comparable to the 1940 ultimatum, the only difference being that "today the deadline for its enforcement has not been indicated." The Lithuanian Supreme Council chairman urged the republic's inhabitants to engage in civil disobedience. His words were relayed over the radio to Independence Square outside the council building, where a continuous mass vigil is now in its third day, and were greeted by applause.

Without a doubt, this sharply negative reaction by the leadership of Lithuania, with a great many unflattering epithets about its "Eastern neighbor," as they call it here, is designed mainly for its Western neighbors, near and far. And, in the eyes of certain politicians, it is hardly justified. In the present conflict, certain mutual concessions and compromises must be found without fail, otherwise the political instability in Lithuania threatens to develop into a dangerous confrontation, and the use of military force cannot be ruled out. Anyone must see that.

The Soviet leader's message was assessed far more moderately by the now former Lithuanian Prime Minister K. Prunskiene at another press conference held in the republic government, although even she called it "pressure on Lithuania."

What was the reason for this drastic destabilization of the political situation in Lithuania? It would be simplistic to assume that the ill-fated price increases were to blame for everything. They were only the catalyst for the negative processes that had been gradually coming to a

head in society: disagreements on the nationalities question. The ill-considered nature of certain economic reforms and a number of laws aimed mainly at strengthening state structures rather than at ensuring human rights and freedoms and releasing people's economic initiative.

In short, a whole range of causes and consequences led to the present crisis in the executive authority. But chief among them is the very uncertain policy in relations with the Soviet Union. Sensible politicians in Lithuania acknowledge the inconsistency of actions by the top authorities, who postponed talks with a Soviet delegation, waiting for the right moment, until that moment had passed. They insisted on the signing of a preliminary protocol stipulating, among other things, the principles of interstate relations, only in order to go back on this preliminary condition months later.

How will events develop next? I asked many Supreme Council deputies their opinion. The answers were far from optimistic. The majority see the way out of the labyrinth of problems in the commencement of a process of bilateral talks between plenipotentiary Lithuanian and USSR delegations, whom, incidentally, no one has dismissed.

12 January

Lithuanian Situation 'Remains Alarming'

LD1201132891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1202 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By special correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Excerpts] Vilnius, 12 Jan—The workers of many Lithuanian enterprises are today sending telegrams to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev in which they note their recognition of the Committee of National Salvation of Lithuania, which was set up yesterday. Joazas Jermolavicius, a member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, told a TASS correspondent that "Vilnius's special purpose militia detachment has also stated its support for this committee." [passage omitted]

On the whole, the situation in the republic remains alarming. On Independence Square, near the building of Lithuania's legislature, passions are continuing to rage. National flags are fluttering and patriotic songs are being sung by those who have responded to the appeal by the "Sajudis" nationalistic movement to mount a round-the-clock watch near the republic's Supreme Soviet "in the event of a possible seizure".

While rallies are being staged at the Independence Square, the republican capital continues to cope with everyday worries. Only several hundred meters away from the legislature building one can see people going about their routine business. They are lining up for their daily bread or discussing the topical problem: will the mind-boggling food price increases that have been temporarily suspended be introduced again?

There are many Western correspondents in Vilnius. One gets the impression that the speeches by legislative deputies, new government ministers and Audrius Butkevicius, general director of the Department for Kray Protection (a new militarized structure in the republic) broadcast on republican radio and television are meant primarily for foreign journalists. The goal of the propaganda campaign is to worsen relations between the Soviet Union and Western countries.

As the events in Lithuania develop, the tone of the calls with which the Sajudist leadership of the legislature addresses the republic's "true patriots" is changing. If only yesterday Lithuanian leaders called for "peaceful civil disobedience", dangerous appeals to staff of law-enforcement bodies to put up "resistance to the occupants" are heard today.

The "solidarity statements" by Latvian leaders and also by separatist organizations of some other republics broadcast by the Lithuanian radio are adding fuel to the fire.

Presidium Urges Resistance Against Attack

LD1201085191 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0700 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Statement by unidentified spokesman for the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Presidium in Vilnius—live]

[Excerpts] You have already heard that units of the USSR regular Army, mostly paratroopers, have been seizing places in the Republic of Lithuania—such as the Militia Academy and others—and have hampered the work and hindered the tranquility of Vilnius residents. The presidium has examined this situation and has stated its view on the events in Lithuania.

The Presidium is of the opinion that these events, in which military operations have been expanded and not a small number of state offices of law and order seized, and in which the roads, transport, and communications are being blocked—bearing in mind that there are wounded, captured, and kidnapped people, bearing all this in mind—the Presidium evaluates such actions by the Soviet Union as open military aggression against the Republic of Lithuania. The conclusion is that the Republic of Lithuania is in a state of defense, and in the event of an attack on the most important state sites the subunits of the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the country's defense have to resist. The intentions of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces have become unambiguously clear: to destroy our legal system, hamper the work of the militia, and then, making use of this situation, to no doubt carry out actions against other institutions of the Lithuanian government. [passage omitted]

This demonstrates that there is no wish in Moscow to stop these illegitimate actions.

The Presidium examined today the work of the Lithuanian Supreme Council—the deputies have assembled in the Supreme Council and will carry on with their duties in the commissions and factions and possibly a plenary session.

The situation in the republic is being controlled, in spite of the mentioned actions by the Soviet Army. The situation must be regarded as being controlled by Lithuania. I wish once again to pay my respect to the people of Lithuania, who are behaving very wisely and with restraint, and thus do not allow matters to be provoked more than has already been done.

I ask the people of Lithuania to behave calmly. Those who are here are behaving as they always do; others will carry on with their usual weekend matters. Many people are tired after an uneasy night. If anything important happens, we will inform you. Thank you.

Supreme Council Meets, Adopts Resolution

'War Against a Tiny State'

LD1201114391 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Vilnius, 12 Jan (TASS)—This morning a plenary session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet opened. It was addressed by Vytautas Landsbergis, who reported on the situation in Lithuania and spoke of a striving "to seek dialogue." He called the Soviet Union's actions towards Lithuania "a war against a tiny state." The deputies of the Supreme Soviet are now discussing a draft law "on a state of emergency." [passage omitted]

As a whole the situation in the republic still remains alarming. All through the night people have kept watch and are currently keeping watch outside the buildings of the Supreme Soviet, the government, and radio and television. This morning television announced that during the night servicemen had seized a group of 15 members of a special-purpose sub-unit of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs. They were taken away to an unknown destination. Television also reported that during the night there had been the roar of an explosion in a building of the Department for the Protection of the Territory. As a result, two people were injured. Vilnius Airport and Railway Station, as well as some roads leading to the republic's capital, remain blockaded.

Yesterday evening the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet adopted a statement in response to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. The statement says that "within the territory of the Lithuanian Republic only its Basic Law (the Constitution of the Lithuanian Republic) is valid." The Supreme Soviet stated that it "does not have the right or the mandate of the electorate to give up the sovereignty of the Lithuanian Republic."

This morning Ceslovas Stankevicius, the deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, spoke on Lithuanian television. He stated that Supreme Soviet Chairman Landsbergis has been attempting to speak by telephone with the USSR president, but according to him the Soviet leader "does not want this." He said that the Lithuanian leadership "is in control of the situation in the republic" and called on the people to show calm and restraint.

No republican newspapers were published today in Lithuania since sub-units of the Soviet Army yesterday occupied the Press House and the staff of all the editorial offices were ousted. Their staff members have, by their united efforts, brought out the first edition of the newspaper FREE LITHUANIA [svobodnaya litva].

Landsbergis Report on Situation

LD1201122191 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0815 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Report by Lithuanian Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis to Lithuanian Supreme Council in Vilnius—live]

[Text] I am not going to make a report with various facts, analyses, and conclusions—these facts are changing every hour. [passage indistinct]

We have seen how, by attacking communication lines and limiting telephone and radio communications, that it is being demonstrated that we can be isolated both from the world and from our people, even here in Lithuania. The military have stopped the railways; they have stopped the railways contrary to, I believe, very sincere explanations by USSR Minister of Communications Konarev and his deputy that they are absolutely against any strikes on the railways in any situation of political complications. The railways must operate in any case, stated the ministers, and they would do everything, would issue orders. But there are soldiers who occupy railway control stations and stop the trains. We do not know if there is one government in the Soviet Union, or if it is two-faced—or if it has three faces.

The result of this railway stoppage is suffering on the part of those people who are sitting in the trains, or the regulation of unrest more difficult—they wish, as I already said, to eliminate the Lithuanian system for the maintenance of law and order: The structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the police. I would not be astonished if they attack the Ministry of Internal Affairs, nor if Soviet militia are formed by the Burokevicius and Giedraitis imposter groups, which would consist of local people or of persons brought from the outside. Most probably attempts will be made to split us in this way. This is one way to destabilize the situation in Lithuania—to demonstrate a certain diarchy, where one government is supported by people who have elected it, and

another government is supported by a force from outside. But they attempt to present this as Lithuania's affair.

Evil has exceptionally refined forms. I have heard this in my telephone conversations with Moscow, and have read statements by high-ranking Moscow officials who are "sympathizing" with Lithuania because of its difficulties. Perhaps hypocrisy [words indistinct]. The same people who do everything to create difficulties later sympathize with us. Look what difficulties you have: Perhaps you need help. [passage indistinct]

Such is our situation; such are the prospects. The prospect of a final decision, of the opening an enevelope, of an agreed password to attack this building.

Our tasks are as follows: First of all, to be ourselves, not to think that if we start changing suddenly or acquire turncoat qualities anybody will feel sorrier for us. Being ourselves, we—as before—are seeking a dialogue, a real dialogue with that force facing Lithuania. We say to those who used to advise us to seek a dialogue: Thank you, we know this. Tell us something else—a dialogue with whom?

These advisers, bigger and smaller ones in the West and in our area, are slowly beginning to make concrete between whom this dialogue should take place, statesmen, leaders, and public forces to clarify each hypocrisy [words indistinct] that what is happening in the Baltic region is an international problem.

This voice is becoming stronger, the voice for which we have been waiting for a long time. Maybe we will have to pay dearly so that this concept begins to echo in the world. Its time is coming, it may be coming—with delay. Maybe it will be (?late) so that our path toward independence is not halted. Or maybe it will not be late. Each day and each hour are important now, like today beginning in Moscow in half an hour's time the meeting of the Federal, attended by people who are not against us, who are inclined to raise their voice.

I do not know what kind of a resolution was adopted today, if it was adopted, by the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet about the Baltic region. It is known that Yeltsin had a pointed discussion with President Gorbachev about this. [words indistinct] where there will be talk about Lithuania, and the puppets in Lithuania are waiting for the conclusions for their prepared part to play as well. We will know about it either from reports or from actions; I hope we will know from a report by Egidijus Bickauskas, whom I have asked to be there. He has no authority to take part in the discussion, to propose something or to ask for something. He will report to us.

Of course, representatives of the Latvian and Estonian leadership will take part there. They have decided to take part there, like the representatives of the Caucasus and maybe of the Russian Federation. They will utter important words.

Meanwhile, some of our colleagues are very nicely and honorably representing Lithuania's affairs in other countries; Ceslovas Okinsicas in Poland [applause]; Emanuelis Zingeris in Sweden [applause]. According to unconfirmed information, hunger strike [indistinct words].

We need measures that will reach through the conscience of people and nations to the computer conscience of the politicians. Our other representatives, I believe, will act and have their say, and perhaps there will be a response to our political endeavors which we have made here, in this building, in the last few days and which were made by the Lithuanian Government yesterday and today. We are maintaining relations and preparing documents, signing acts. We are exchanging thoughts today about possible preparations for the defense of the Republic of Lithuania. We are facing the strength of the sword by a foreign state, not only by those stationed here, but also by a new army of intervention specially sent—there are battles, shots are fired at people, tanks are being driven toward people. These are actions of war against a small country which has done nothing to those who started these actions of war.

Of course, the assessment of these actions [words indistinct] will decide whether they will continue or whether they will stop.

In this situation we decided at this morning's meeting to adopt laws which are urgent in this state of affairs. One of them, and it has been prepared in advance, is a state of emergency law which we should have in reserve so that, when need be, we can adopt it within a short period of time. [passage indistinct]

We are here and we must act here now. Thank you for your attention.

Defense Commission Appeal for Support

LD1201095791 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0902 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Appeal by the Lithuanian Supreme Council Commission for Defense and Internal Affairs—read by announcer]

[Text] A registration of groups of combatant supporters of the militia [draugoves buriai] has started. Come to the Supreme Council building, where every hour discipline and order are necessary. Come without delay—persons who maintain order must be replaced. It is essential to be prepared for more difficult struggles. We (?may be attacked in an organized manner) by people without uniforms, just like us—they are not Russians, Lithuanians, or Poles; they serve another state and obey its laws. Many of them are brought from neighboring areas. Gather here, and we will hold out as we have already done. At the same time we will avoid the many misfortunes that would be imposed on the defeated.

The empire is afraid of an Afghanistan in the center of Europe, and has not forgotten that war. The empire does

not dare to act openly; it wants it to appear as if we ourselves are putting on our chains. We can win without bloodshed. However, if need be, we are not going to spare it. You will obtain all necessary information at the reception door of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, Telephone number 623645.

Resolution To Resist Aggression

LD1201212991 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1640 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Resolution read by Lithuanian Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis at Supreme Council session in Vilnius—live]

[Text] Resolution on measures to protect Lithuania: Disregarding the 11 January 1991 protest note to the USSR Government from the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the USSR regular Armed Forces have continued to expand their operations on 11 and 12 January.

Seizure by armed force and vandalism of government installations and law and order offices, erection of roadblocks, and disruption of communications were carried out. There are some casualties, some cases of injury, and some of incidents of kidnapping.

In appraising the character and range of these events, the Supreme Council of Lithuania has resolved:

1. To regard the USSR actions as open military aggression against the Republic of Lithuania, that must be relinquished without delay.

2. To task the Supreme Council Presidium and the government with the establishment of a provisional defense leadership of the Lithuanian republic, whose composition and status is confirmed by the Supreme Council.

3. To indicate that in the event of an attack on any of the vital state installations, the Lithuanian Republic's internal security and country's defense units have the right to resist open aggression. [the resolution is then put to the vote and adopted unanimously]

Landsbergis on Federation Council Planned Visit

LD1201212491 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Uscila]

[Excerpt] Vilnius January 13 TASS—"The appointment and the expected arrival in Lithuania of a delegation of the Soviet Federation Council is a positive moment," Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis said at a press conference here on Saturday. "This means that the Soviet leadership intends to return to normal, civilised ways of settling controversial problems".

The Lithuanian president regards with "reserved optimism" prospects of the normalisation of relations between Lithuania and the central authorities, which were dramatically aggravated during the past several days. According to Landsbergis, this is the result of the interference of Soviet troops in the life of the Lithuanian capital. He maintains that the actions of Soviet Army servicemen have already resulted in "one death and grave injuries". [passage omitted]

Asked to comment on the creation of the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee on Friday, Landsbergis said that this movement is an "organisation of political bankrupts".

Military Leaders Examine Situation in Vilnius

Commanders Explain Moves

LD1201212591 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Gennadiy Petrov, Serafim Bykhun, and Vyacheslav Zenkovich]

[Text] Vilnius January 12 TASS—Major General Vladimir Uskhopchik, commander of the Vilnius Military Garrison, and Major General Algimantas Visotskis, military commissar of Lithuania, held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today.

They reported that after the military occupied the building of the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy, [DOSAAF] which housed illegally the headquarters of the Department for the Protection of the Region, documents of that illegal paramilitary group were found there. These include the lists of the people who "distinguished themselves" during the military parade, held in Vilnius on November 7, last year. According to Uskhopchik and Visotskis, other documents show that the department performed the functions of political police. Many sets of summer and winter uniforms were also found there.

Touching upon the Friday incident outside the House of the Press, Uskhopchik and Visotskis pointed out that some intoxicated youths, armed with metal bars, had offered resistance to the military. Methods of hand-to-hand fighting had been used against some of them.

Crackdown Order 'Secret'

AU1201183691 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, Soviet Union, Jan 12 (AFP)—The Soviet Army is not preparing to move on the Lithuanian parliament, a Soviet military commander said Saturday.

"We are not about to attack anybody", General Vladimir Uskhopchik said at a press conference, but he added: "If things continue like this, such a possibility might arise."

Gen. Uskhopchik said banned para-military groups had sought shelter in the Lithuanian parliament building.

Gen. Uskhopchik spoke after nationalists carrying shotguns and Molotov cocktails had taken up positions on the roof of the Lithuanian capital's parliament early Saturday as sirens wailed and rumours spread of an approaching tank column.

Vilnius Radio called on the population to gather at the parliament, where local officials distributed gas masks.

The army would seek to regain control over Defence Ministry buildings, "and not only in Vilnius", the general said.

Questioned on who had given the order to crack down on Lithuania, Gen. Uskhopchik said this was "a secret."

Defense Ministry Statement

LD1201181291 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—The press center of the USSR Ministry of Defense issued the following statement here today:

In the light of the well-known events in Vilnius and the involvement of servicemen in implementing measures to restore constitutional order and legality, certain circles in the republic and outside it are stepping up their attempts to play the "anti-Army card." They have resorted to out-and-out distortion and falsification of facts and the spreading of rumors about "the brutality" and "inhuman behavior" of the paratroopers, about soldiers in disguise, the massive use of tanks, and other unworthy tricks. Unfortunately, certain central publications have also become involved in the circulation of disinformation.

There can be no doubt about the aims of this campaign. As before, the aim is once again to shift the blame away from the guilty and onto the innocent, to portray the military "as the enemy", to whip up passions, and to prevent those who are truly to blame for the crisis from being prosecuted. These culprits are well known. They are those who have embarked on the path of crude violations and deviations from the Soviet Constitution and the Constitution of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, the laws of the USSR, and contempt for decisions of Congresses of USSR People's Deputies, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the decrees and appeals of the USSR president. This is the path of trampling on the political and social rights of citizens.

It is being deliberately passed over in silence that the taking under guard of certain installations in Vilnius and some other towns by servicemen of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Soviet Army is essentially the re-establishment of legality and justice. As is known, for example, the building from which the department for protection of the country was evicted, and which that department had unwarrantedly seized, belonged to the republican committee of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy; and the republican Press House, which was also illegally seized, is CPSU property.

As for the few tanks and other armored equipment, these were used with a sole aim: that of securing protection for servicemen in the event of firearms and other weapons being used against them by extremist and criminal elements.

It is also most certainly known that representatives of unconstitutional, unlawful armed formations, incited by extremist, nationalist slogans and appeals, have gathered at a number of places in Vilnius.

In these conditions, the soldiers of the Vilnius garrison and the para-assault subdivisions which have arrived here to assist in carrying out the conscription see it to be their duty to worthily carry out the tasks entrusted to them, give assistance in fulfilling the laws of the USSR and the decrees of the USSR president, and provide reliable guarantees of security and normal living conditions for the population.

Baltic District Official Denies Rumors

LD1201165791 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1601 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Valeriy Zaytsev]

[Text] Riga, 12 Jan (TASS)—Yesterday evening's events in neighboring Lithuania are giving rise to no end of different rumors about the actions of the military. According to Lieutenant General Fedor Melnichuk, first deputy commander-in-chief of the Baltic Military District, "only those paratrooper detachments which were sent to the republic on orders from the USSR minister of defense are operating" in Lithuania. "The troops of our own district are engaged in routine combat training, and rumors about an escalation of military operations are completely unfounded".

General Melnichuk described the claim by Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, that "war has been declared on our small state" as absurd and completely nonsensical.

Vilnius Commander: Situation 'Normal'

LD1201201191 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Serafim Bykhun, Vyacheslav Zenkovich, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 Jan—Grigoriy Belous, military commandant of the Lithuanian capital, told a TASS correspondent that the situation in the city [of Vilnius] has remained normal for the last two days. There has been no bloodshed and no shooting. The military commandant's office is unaware of any missing persons. This is real lies and slander, in which the Lithuanian Supreme

Council has a prime interest, in order at all costs to say in power. So there have been no lawless actions on the part of servicemen.

The misfortune lies elsewhere. It is the Supreme Council that is making all efforts to heat up the situation. It has come to our attention that in all rayons of the city, groups of volunteers have been set up whose aim it is to intimidate peaceful citizens and to settle accounts with the Communists. We also know that a large number of bottles containing explosive mixtures and other highly inflammable substances have been laid in store at the Supreme Council building.

In answer to a question about the soldiers' seizure of the Vilnius railway station, the commandant said: "In order to safeguard the lives of transit passengers at the station, the strike committee of the Vilnius section of the Baltic Railway appealed for help to the local garrison leadership of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. This assistance was given. Now only a few USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs servicemen are on duty at the station."

Asked how he would reply on a report on the seizure of buildings, the military commandant said: "Quite simple. At present the Press House and the Voluntary Society for the Promotions of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF] building, which the republican authorities were using for unauthorized purposes, have been taken under guard by subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs."

Lithuanian Special Forces Defect to Soviet MVD

LD1201145391 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1350 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By correspondent Yu. Korotkov]

[Text] [Korotkov] In connection with the latest events, the polarization of forces has been sharply aggravated. It has involved a formation known as the OMON—Special Purpose Militia Detachment. Captain Boleslav (Makatunovich), chief of staff of the detachment, met with journalists today. He was born in Lithuania, he is 33 years old. He said that OMON had been set up to combat organized crime, but that now the OMON staff have been drawn by compulsion into political strife.

Therefore, a part of the detachment, about 50 percent of the total numerical strength, has made a decision to suspend its subordination to the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs and to go over to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. A decision [resheniye] for this decisive and unexpected step was obtained, and OMON members were moved to another place. At 0200 this morning they were given the protection of the Interior Ministry's Internal Troops.

[Announcer] The OMON staff given protection?!

[Korotkov] Correct. So, the OMON staff have made a difficult, agonizing, but voluntary choice. Some people understand them, others call them traitors.

Further on Militia Defections

LD1201150491 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1420 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Statement by Lithuanian Internal Affairs Minister Misiukonis at the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius—recorded]

[Excerpts] Do the deputies know that in the (?Porechye) border zone servicemen have destroyed property and taken over the customs checkpoint, and that they also took over a checkpoint on the border with Kaliningrad? [passage omitted] An investigation is under way concerning the seizure of the building of a special unit and of its weapons, and concerning 35 officials, who as they themselves explain, disagree with the peculiarites of ensuring law and order and, therefore, have gone over to the military unit of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. As far as I know, of these 35 officials, several of them simply gave up and completely left their posts—they left their duties. Deputy head of the special unit, [name indistinct], (?had led away) those militiamen. Military equipment and soldiers were used in this case. An official investigation is taking place in order to establish objective reasons and reach a concrete decision in an administrative order.

Democratic Labor Party Issues Statement

LD1201135391 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1205 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Remarks by Algirdas Brazauskas, Lithuanian Supreme Council deputy, at the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius on 12 January—live]

[Text] Herewith the official statement issued by the Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party Presidium:

A critical situation has developed in the republic. It may be used by the enemies of independence, external antidemocratic forces attempting to introduce a special form of governing.

We believe that people of Lithuania will find enough strength and wisdom to overcome this crisis. If attempts are made to restrict democracy, prohibit the work of political parties, and overthrow by force the elected government or encroach in any other way on the most important achievement of the people of Lithuania—Lithuania's restored independence on 11 March 1990—the Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party will take a consistent stand corresponding to its program documents.

We confirm that we do not change our previous Fourth Clause—it is essential to advance toward Lithuania's independence and real Lithuanian statehood by a consistent way of political and economic reforms, being

united and based on a flexible foreign policy, combining it both with the Western and Eastern states. We condemn political forces and political leaders who would attempt to cooperate with those who destroy democracy or would become their allies.

We ourselves will never become as such.

'National Salvation' Committee Issues Appeal

LD1201104591 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, January 12 TASS—The Lithuanian Committee for National Salvation, set up on Friday evening, issued an address to local residents today, saying that "developments in Lithuania have revealed the insolvency of the sitting parliament and government".

The Lithuanian leaders have been "unable to ensure normal economic and social life in the republic and have brought its people to the brink of poverty, political reaction and national strife," it said.

"They claim that they act for the benefit of the people, but this is a lie. They are struggling for money, property, foreign trips and power," it said.

Events in Lithuania on January 8-11 showed that "republican authorities have lost control over the course of events and are trying to retain their influence through deceit and demagoguery", it said.

They have failed to heed president Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal, which suggested "a normal political solution", it said.

Authorities continue to "whip up tensions in the republic, nudging the people to confrontation and violation of Soviet laws", the committee said.

The National Salvation Committee considers it its duty to take all power and avert the economic crisis and a fratricidal war, it said.

"We do not seek power. We want normal life and calm work for all peoples of Lithuania," it said.

The committee prioritises the restoration of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR and the USSR Constitution in the republic.

"We declare that Lithuania is a Soviet Socialist Republic, developing within the USSR and protecting democracy and human rights," the committee said.

It called on all Lithuanian workers to work hard to "help restore democratic norms and multiply humanistic values and achievements of socialist ideals".

Committee Aims 'To Take All Power'

LD1201114591 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius January 12 TASS—The Lithuanian National Salvation Committee, set up late on Friday, issued an address to the Soviet parliament today.

The Lithuanian parliament and government, under the pressure of anti-democratic separatist forces, have refused to recognise President Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the republican parliament, it said.

The Lithuanian leaders continue to ignore the decisions of the third USSR Congress of People's Deputies, which annulled the Lithuanian parliament's March 11, 1990 decision to secede from the USSR.

"A political, social and economic crisis is mounting in the republic and there is a growing threat of a fratricidal confrontation between political forces," it said.

The Lithuanian Government and parliament have lost "real control over the situation in the republic. Nationalistic and separatist forces are whipping up tensions in the republic," it said.

In these conditions Lithuania's National Salvation Committee formed of representatives of the Republic's workers and the congress of democratic forces on January 11, 1991 "considers it a duty to take all power and by all means to promote the restoration of law and order in Lithuania on the basis of the USSR president's address to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR of January 10, 1991", it said.

The committee pledged to restore the Soviet Constitution and the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR in the republic and ensure the development of Lithuania within the Soviet Union.

Committee Organizers Face Prosecution

LD1201180991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich, Serafim Bykhun, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 Jan (TASS)—The general prosecutor of the Lithuanian Republic has instituted prosecution against those people involved in setting up the National Salvation Committee of Lithuania. TASS correspondents were told by Juozas Gaudutis, chief prosecutor in the Investigation Department attached to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Lithuanian Republic, that under Article 68 of the republic's criminal code they are liable to 10 years' deprivation of freedom with confiscation of property for "openly calling for infringement by violence of the sovereignty of the Lithuanian Republic."

There are currently two prosecutor's offices operating in the republic. The one which has instituted the prosecution was formed by the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic; the other was operating prior to the formation of the latter office. Neither recognizes the authority of the other.

Moscow Radio Reporter on Situation in Vilnius

LD1201105991 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0810 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] [Announcer] We have Vilnius on the line, as we promised. Our special correspondent in Lithuania, Yuriy Korotkov. Hello colleague, what reports are there at this moment? What is happening in Lithuania?

[Korotkov] To be objective and unbiased, it is necessary to look at events in Lithuania from two points of view at the same time. Please understand that I am an outsider here and have just arrived, there is much that I do not know and I cannot give exhaustive evaluations of the internal sociopolitical conflict in the republic. But what is immediately obvious is the confrontation.

Yes, there are in Lithuania forces in favor of the republican legislature and there are those that are against. On one side they talk of the message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and on the other they speak of the president's ultimatum. On one side they call for restoring the operation of the USSR Constitution on the territory of Lithuania; on the other side they speak about pressure from the center. On one side they talk of presidential rule and on the other of the Moscow regime, and so on.

Yes, all of this exists and you cannot escape it. Yesterday I allowed myself to say the phrase that the Press House was seized by paratroopers. Immediately I received a complaint. It seems that what occurred was not the seizure of the building but its return to its owner, the Communist Party of Lithuania. In the same way yesterday DOSAAF [Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy], had returned to it its building in which the department for the protection of the area was located. And last night the Police Academy building was returned to its former owner, the higher militia school.

Meanwhile, all important buildings in the city are surrounded by hundreds of volunteers with national flags. There are also crowds of people around our radio and television center. During the night they kept warm with bonfires and were supplied with hot coffee. Many have transistor radios in their hands because the newspapers are not being published and the only source of information is the radio.

In this complicated and tense atmosphere a Committee for National Salvation has been set up. We journalists were told about this yesterday evening by Josef Josevich Jarmalevicius, head of the ideological department of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The committee has been created from representatives of the Congress of Democratic Forces which includes 22 organizations and movements. The committee is located on the territory of the radio measurement apparatus works. The composition of its leadership has not been reported. It has been announced that the Committee for National Salvation takes all power into its hands. The message to the population of the republic and the USSR Supreme Soviet says that the aim of the committee is to restore, in full, the operation of the Constitutions of the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR and to develop further within the composition of the USSR.

To tell the truth, it is not yet clear what the relations will be between the Committee for National Salvation of Lithuania and the other bodies of power, the legislature and the government. One thing is clear, however, opposition and confrontation are intensifying. May God forbid that this confrontation spill over into fratricide.

[Announcer] I see. I would like to ask you a couple of questions. You are now in the television and radio center?

[Korotkov] Yes.

[Announcer] Are there any soldiers at the building?

[Korotkov] There are soldiers, there are only the guards who usually guard the building. There are militia outside this building as there are at all state sites.

[Announcer] This morning news agencies and Western radio stations have broadcast that troops have occupied—or to use the more contemporary wording, have returned to their owners—the Press House and the department of defense according to news agencies in Vilnius.

[Korotkov] I have mentioned that.

[Announcer] They are reporting that the soldiers allegedly used weapons—which raises strong doubts—and that some people have been wounded. Have you any news refuting or confirming these reports which are now being widely circulated by the agencies?

[Korotkov] I told you what I know from yesterday afternoon's edition of "Mayak Panorama." Video clips on Vilnius television news showed that the Vilnius Press House had been approached by three military assault vehicles and two trucks. The military used rifle butts to break the glass of the main door and entered the building. At the same time the firing of an automatic weapon was heard somewhere off to the side and then I saw holes in the panels of the building. Later it was reported that a foreign correspondent, a journalist, had been wounded on the cheek. I do not think that it was a direct hit because, evidently, nothing would have remained of his face if it had been. It was a ricochet. Neurosurgeons were operating on him.

[Announcer] I see. Yuriy, do you have any news on what will happen today in Vilnius or perhaps in other places? Is there any information? Or is difficult to say yet?

[Korotkov] It is difficult to say but tension remains.

[Announcer] I see. The tension is high. We hope that you will go on the air again today and tell us what happens today in Vilnius and Lithuania.

Sajudis Supporters Surround Klaipeda CP Office

LD1201170591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich, Serafim Bykhun and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Klaipeda, 12 Jan (TASS)—The situation in Klaipeda remains tense. In response to the rally called yesterday by the Lithuanian Communist Party, which demanded that the Constitutions of the USSR and of Lithuania be effectively restored, and also demanded the resignation of the parliament of Lithuania and the holding of new elections, "Sajudis" supporters today surrounded with buses and people the building housing the mayor's office and the town committee of the CPSU, where the town soviet is now meeting. Representatives of Klaipeda's labor collectives decided at a rally to start a general strike on 14 January, to last until the demands of the USSR president as stipulated in a known decree are complied with.

'Sources' Deny Brazauskas, Gorbachev Meeting

LD1201155991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich, Serafim Bykhun, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 Jan (TASS)—The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's information agency has distributed the following text to journalists:

"Yesterday and today rumors have been spreading in Lithuania that Algirdas Brazauskas, the former deputy prime minister of the government that resigned, has been invited to a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, the USSR president and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We have been informed by competent sources that no invitation has been extended by Mikhail Gorbachev for such a meeting."

Attempts To Seize Kaunas Phone Exchange Said To Fail

LD1201150991 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1425 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Summary] Deputy Patackas informed the Supreme Council that at 1500 today a military vehicle collided with an automobile in Kaunas, killing a woman and injuring three persons in Kaunas. Soldiers have kidnapped three taxi drivers and have taken them and their cars to an unknown destination. Military movements have increased in Kaunas. Attempts have been made to seize the telephone exchange in Kaunas but 300 people present there managed to prevent this.

Lithuanian CP Leader Orders Vilnius Airport Strike

LD1201150291 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] As the Lithuanian Ministry of Transportation has reported to the government information service, there is reliable information that the leader of the CPSU [in Lithuania] Burokevicius, has instructed, by telephone, the deputy general director of the Lithuanian airline, (Musmutinov) not to resume airport operations until 2000.

The blocking of the Vilnius railway junction, also inspired by the CPSU branch in Lithuania, continues. Over 20,000 transit passengers, including the Chernobyl children, are suffering from it.

Lithuanian Journalists To Publish New Paper

LD1201132591 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1233 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Lithuanian radio and television have just now received the following information:

At this difficult hour for the Republic of Lithuania, in the face of the Soviet Union's aggression in crudely attempting to suppress free speech by the press, the journalists of the editorial offices of the thirteen seized newspapers have begun publishing a newspaper for free Lithuania.

The Executive Committee of the Lithuanian Union of Journalists regards this step as an expression of true journalistic solidarity, and warmly supports the preservation of free speech under any conditions.

Let the journalists' solidarity accompany us in these free and difficult hours. The Union of Journalists also warns the people of Lithuania that newspapers may be published under the usual titles, but with a different content.

Lithuanian Student Group Urges Presidential Rule

LD1201135691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Serafim Bykhun and Vyacheslav Zenkovich]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 Jan (TASS)—The Republican Association of Young Students issued a statement expressing its unconditional support for the Committee for National Salvation of Lithuania at a plenum today. Representatives of young students expressed confidence that the Committee for National Salvation "will be able to take the republic out of the difficult situation brought

about by its current anti-popular leadership." Participants in the plenum adopted a statement which, among other things, notes that the situation in Lithuania has clearly shown the inability of its leadership, "headed by Landsbergis, to solve the urgent issues of the republic's life or to express today's hopes and wishes of the peoples of Lithuania."

In connection with this, the association of young students of Lithuania "has come to a conclusion of the need to immediately disband the anti-popular legislature and to introduce direct presidential rule in Lithuania."

Details have emerged of those injured in yesterday's disorders in Vilnius. The TASS correspondents were told by Aloiz Slavshis, senior doctor at the city's ambulance station, that eight people were taken to the hospital on 11 January. One of the injured has gunshot wounds, and another hip-bone injuries. The others have injuries of different degrees of seriousness. Slavshis added that no injured have been admitted to the hospital today.

According to Algis Gutauskas, senior duty doctor at the First City Hospital, the condition of the patient with gunshot wounds is serious. The bullet shattered the jaw bone and the patient has lost a lot of blood. He was injured accidentally. As a member of the Department for the Defense of the Country, he had been attempting to "defend" the Press Center. One of the servicemen fired a warning shot into the air. The bullet ricocheted and hit the young man.

The condition of the patient with the fracture to the pelvic bones is also difficult. The vehicle he was driving hit a tank.

PRAVDA Views Escalating Confrontation in Vilnius

PM1101203991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 91 First Edition pp 1-2

[Report by correspondent Yu. Stroganov under general headline "Events in Lithuania": "Confrontation"]

[Text] Vilnius—The drama which began in the republic 11 March last year is, by all accounts, nearing its culmination. The crisis is growing even though parliamentary leaders deny that. A further aggravation of the situation is taking place in Vilnius.

V. Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, called the address to the republic's legislature by USSR President M.S. Gorbachev an ultimatum.

"Presidential rule with regard to us is an incorrect term specially designed to mislead the world public," Landsbergis said at a news conference. "This is occupation carried out on the order of the president of another state...."

Such are the assessments of it even though there is no presidential rule; but people are demanding it, and Lithuania is actually a part of the Soviet Union. What we have is a conflict of laws which is affecting people's destinies. Landsbergis has openly urged the population to engage in "civil disobedience and to refuse to cooperate."

The price reform was the detonator which triggered the explosion of public wrath. The republic's Supreme Soviet managed to divert the indignation of certain social groups and channel it in the usual direction, as before using the CPSU and Moscow as the target. Other groups of the republic's inhabitants are consistently advocating the restoration of the USSR and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic constitutions on Lithuanian territory. Such groups are being called enemies of independence and of the whole Lithuanian people.

An air of confrontation descended on Independence Square in front of the legislature building yesterday. Once again the excited groups who responded to Landsbergis' call with an approving roar which washed over the walls of the fanciful legislature building were opposed by thousands of people demanding the resignation of the Supreme Soviet and the introduction of presidential rule in the republic. No, they did not see the price reform as simply a blow to the ordinary worker's pocket; for them this was yet another undemocratic act stemming from the confrontation with the Union. Its suspension does not mean that it is revoked, merely deferred. In view of the former political line which separated the Lithuanian budget from the USSR budget and drew an invisible boundary between economic managers in the country and the republic, the new cabinet of ministers will still have to return to an unpopular idea; and then the new legislature will probably support A. Simenas, the Lithuanian Republic's new prime minister who was nominated by Landsbergis and quickly passed through the crucible of debate. And if the "right" called the previous price reform a "provocation" by... the Kremlin, then it may be guessed with a large degree of probability that the next one will be termed an enforced countermeasure to those same "machinations." Yes, given such a confrontation in mutual relations it is difficult to make progress along the path toward real independence rather than a merely declared independence underpinned solely by emotions.

"The accumulation of a large number of armed people in and around the legislature building alarms me," said V. Shved, deputy of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. "There are people there from the police academy, employees of the territorial defense department, and representatives of armed formations...."

Against whom are the weapons aimed? Rumors about the possibility of the seizure of the legislature are circulating constantly. At Press House passes are checked at the entrance to every corridor and water cannon have been set up. The crowd is giving sidelong looks of hate at the supporters of Lithuania's development within the Soviet Union.

The man in uniform has now been turned into an enemy image. Rumors are circulating about paratroopers and soldiers in disguise, about preparations for a coup, and about burly young men with sharpened implements behind their back. But we know that if a gun appeared in Act 1 of a drama, in the final act it will have been fired. However, this is not a stage, no one is going to rise from his seat after the final act, no one is going to take a bow.

It was mainly white-collar workers who responded to the legislature's appeal to gather in Independence Square. There were many young people. At the same time thousands of workers from striking enterprises arrived—enterprises such as the "Elfa" plant, the arc-welding equipment plant, and the "Neris" Association—railway workers, airmen, and representative of other collectives.

Press House was taken under guard in the afternoon. Military servicemen also occupied the Central Committee building of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, where parliament had installed the department for the defense of the republic's territory.

Lithuanian Radio Coverage 12 Jan Summarized

LD1201133191

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0637 GMT on 12 January begins its broadcasting for the day with a music program.

At 0700 GMT an unidentified spokesman for the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Presidium makes a statement.

At 0725 GMT the announcer reports that railroad traffic has been blocked in Vilnius.

At 0815 GMT the announcer reports that the Lithuanian Supreme Council plenary session started at 0800 GMT. A live relay of proceedings begins. Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis reports on the situation in the Republic.

At 0835 GMT the live relay from the Supreme Council session continues with Deputy Lapinskas reporting on the introduction of emergency laws.

At 0853 GMT Molochkov, member of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet, delivers a report in favor of Lithuania. He says that people's striving for freedom cannot be suppressed by tanks.

At 0858 GMT the Supreme Council session is adjourned until 1100 GMT. The live relay ends.

At 0902 GMT an appeal from the Lithuanian Supreme Council Commission for Defense and Internal Affairs is read by the announcer.

At 0945 GMT the announcer reads a world news newscast on global reaction to the events in Lithuania and protest actions planned by U.S. and Canadian activists.

The announcer then repeats the appeal for able-bodied men to gather for the defense of the Supreme Council building in Vilnius. The announcer adds that this does not include young men of conscription age.

At 1000 GMT the regularly scheduled news bulletin is broadcast, followed by folk music.

At 1025 GMT the announcer reports on the scene outside the Supreme Council building, describing the crowd and the flags on display. He notes that "everything is calm; there have been no incidents yet."

At 1043 GMT, after broadcasting patriotic songs, a statement by the Democratic Labor Party is read in Lithuanian and Russian.

At 1100 GMT a new station indentification is broadcast, consisting of trumpet music. Patriotic and anti-Communist songs continue to be broadcast, such as "God bless us, the children of Lithuania."

At 1140 GMT the announcer reports again on the scene outside the Supreme Council building. A Lvov resident is interviewed in Russian—he notes a similarity between the independence goals of Lithuania and the Ukraine, but notes that "we are not being attacked as yet." The unidentified Lvov resident then speaks in Ukrainian, addressing his countrymen and urging them to support Lithuanian independence. An announcement is then made urging those in need of food or shelter to call on Sajudis headquarters. Music follows, and then further news reports on foreign reaction to Lithuanian events.

At 1200 GMT the broadcast switches back to a live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Coucil session in Vilnius. Deputy Abisala chairs the session. The Council debates whether to provide a relay of the entire proceedings of the Supreme Council on both radio and television. A proposal to broadcast this session via both media is put to a vote, but as only 24 deputies are in favor it is left up to the radio and television staff to decide what should be broadcast.

At 1205 GMT Deputy Algirdas Brazauskas asks to be recognized, and reads a statement on behalf of the Democratic Labor Party.

At 1210 GMT the live relay from the Supreme Coucil session ends.

At 1230 GMT a statement by the Presidium of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, signed by President Boris Yeltsin, is read.

At 1330 GMT a statement by the general procurator of the Republic of Lithuania is read, which says that members of the so-called Lithuanian Salvation Committee will be prosecuted for any attempt to overthrow by force the ligitimate government of the Republic of Lithuania.

At 1400 GMT there is a Lithuanian Transportation Ministry report that Burokevicius ordered a Vilnius Airport shutdown.

At 1420 GMT there is a report of the defection of Lithuanian militiamen to the USSR MVD. This is followed by a report of attempts to seize the Kaunas telephone exchange.

At 1517 GMT mayor of Vilnius is heard speaking to the crowd in front of the Supreme Council building about what is being done to stabilize the situation in Vilnius. He urges people not to panic and stop buying everthing in shops, especially food products.

At 1530 GMT it is announced that people's deputies from Latvia have left for Moscow to protest the aggression in Lithuania. It is said that they will request to see Gorbachev and will ask him to explain the situation in Lithuania which had developed.

This is followed by an announcement from Prienai Sajudis headquarters asking those prepared to join voluntary units to come register at the Sajudis headquarters.

At 1600 GMT on 12 January a newscast in Russian is carried.

At 1635 GMT, Yuriy Nesterov, deputy of the Leningrad City Soviet, is heard speaking in the Lithuanian Supreme Council. He spoke also on behalf of the Russian Federation. He supports Lithuanians in their fight and appeals to Gorbachev to stop the impending bloodshed in Lithuania.

At 1640 GMT Landsbergis reads a decision of the Lithuanian Supreme Council to set up a provisional Committee for the Defense of Lithuania, which states that in case of attack the voluntary units for the defense of Lithuania are authorized to resist. Vote in support of the decision is unanimous.

At 1649 GMT an appeal is read to the Supreme Council for all Union republic's to recall all their citizens who are serving with the Soviet troops currently stationed in Lithuania. The appeal is read in Lithuanian. Discussions on the editing of the proposed appeal follow.

At 1658 GMT Landsbergis announces that debates on the situation in Lithuania started at the U.S. Congress. This is met with applause. He also says that he did not wish to raise hopes, but he believes that it is good news. He also says that members of the Federation Council are to come to Vilnius tomorrow.

At 1727 GMT, an announcement concerning the availability of free food to those who are defending the Supreme Council and other buildings is made.

At 1735 GMT the radio broadcasts a news conference at the Lithuanian Supreme Council with more than 100 foreign and Soviet journalists present. Landsbergis answers questions. He says that he sees positive moves in the crisis. He refers to the coming arrival of Council of the Federation representatives in Vilnius. He says that perhaps the Kremlin would start solving problems in a more democratic and civilized way. When asked if he thinks this is a breaking point in the crisis, he says he does not have too much hope at this point.

At 1748 GMT Landsbergis quotes the appeal from ethnic minorities living in Lithuania supporting the republic and its legislature and denying allegations by the Kremlin that ethnic tensions are dangerously high in Lithuania. The appeal was signed by chairmen of all the societies of ethnic minorities in Lithuania, including Polish, Belorussian, Ukrainian, and others.

At 1751 GMT an English-speaking journalist asks what Landsbergis thinks about the agreement signed a couple of hours ago between Estonia and the Russian Federation. Landsbergis says that he thinks the agreement is of greatest importance.

At 1755 GMT Landsbergis says that last spring President Gorbachev spoke in favor of political solutions by negotiations: However, we can see to what end these points of view have now developed.

At 1759 GMT, Landsbergis concludes his news conference. The deputy minister of the Lithuanian MVD makes a statement that the Lithuanian MVD is trying to maintain order in the republic. A journalist says that rumors were circulating that a group of 12 paratroopers had deserted the Army. The deputy minister says he does not have a confirmed report and would not elaborate on these rumors.

At 1900 GMT the radio broadcasts a report by Zenonas Miksys on the conference of high-ranking officers of the Soviet Armed Forces stationed in Vilnius. Excerpts from the conference in Russian are included in the report. Voice in Russian, allegedly one of the officers answering the question, says that Soviet troops were not taking part in any of the actions taking place in Lithuania. He says that those were the MVD troops. Concerning the taking over of the House of the Press, he says that this had been authorized by Prime Minister Ryzhkov. Concerning the denial issued by commanders of Soviet troops that there were no shots fired, he says that he did not know anything about casualties; however, he says if a person threatened any military serviceman who was protecting a military installation, the serviceman is authorized to shoot.

At 1917 GMT the recording from the news conference ends.

At 1930 GMT a "decision" adopted by the Supreme Council is read concerning the restrictions placed on the mandates of Deputies Simenas, Algirdas Brazauskas, K. Prunskiene, and Romualdas Ozolas, who as from now became ordinary deputies of the Supreme Council. This is followed by music.

At 2000 GMT there is a regularly scheduled newscast.

At 2030 GMT Deputy Abisalas speaks on Lithuanian Radio. He says that although a decision was adopted in the Kremlin to send representatives of the Council of the Federation, the danger has not passed, and he asks people to remain vigilant. He says he met a Russian outside the Supreme Council building who informed him that not only Lithuanians were defending the building and the state of Lithuania, people of other nationalities were also present. Abisalas says that the delegation should arrive about midday at the Supreme Council and he asks people to give them an appropriate welcome. This is followed by the news in Russian.

At 2100 GMT there is a review of the day's events. The newscast includes items about protest meetings all over Lithuania. People in Klaipeda are protecting the town hall and other buildings. It is also reported that military vehicles hit cars and damaged civilian vehicles. There are casualties.

It is then announced that only the management of Vilnius Airport are on strike, all other services are not.

At 2130 GMT writer Vytautas Girdijauskas addresses the radio audience, noting people of Lithuania have been enduring a "war situation" for 50 years, noting the worsening situation has inspired unity. He then reads a statement issued by former Political Prisoners' Association.

At 2145 GMT deputy mayor of Vilnius, Alfredas Putramentas, assures residents of Vilnius that the situation is stable and that there will be plenty of bread available, but urges them not to hoard bread. The Announcer again urges people to rally around the radio and TV station and the TV Tower.

Prienai residents are urged to come quickly to the municipal building, which is being surrounded by soldiers. Two truckloads of soldiers have arrived at the Prienai Municipal Building.

Klaipeda Freight Port Strike Committee has announced they will not strike, in view of the existing difficult situation.

At 2200 GMT announcer makes an urgent announcement that 50 disguised paratroopers are attacking the Council of Ministers Building in Vilnius. This is followed by a news bulletin by Vilnius International service in Lithuanian. At 2229 GMT an announcer says that the incident at the Council of Ministers Building has ended. Nothing serious has occurred.

At 2307 GMT, Paulius Gureckas, Marijampole City Council deputy chief, tells Radio Vilnius he has observed troop movements in Marijampole and urges the public to assemble at the central post office as soon as possible.

Gureckas's calls are followed by announcer-read calls to residents of other cities to assemble in specified areas.

At 2312 GMT, the announcer reads, in Russian, messages received from the Latvian Supreme Council, Poland, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

At 2324 GMT, the announcer says: "One person after another is reporting that a column of military equipment is moving toward Karoliniskes. Their objective could be the television tower. The military are on the march once more [words indistinct]."

At 2325 GMT, the station carries a newscast in English, followed by concert music.

At 2330 GMT, the announcer warns Vilnius residents to be cautious and calm since tanks are moving about the city.

At 2333 GMT, the announcer asks for as many people as possible to go to the television tower.

At 2334 GMT, Vilnius Domestic carries concert music.

At 2341 GMT, Lithuanian President Vytautus Landsbergis interrupts the music to report his attempts to reach USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev on the crisis, but to no avail.

At 2343 GMT, the announcer interrupts the music and broadcasts the crowd praying outside the station.

At 2350 GMT, the announcer interrupts the praying to say the television station is under threat and asks all deputies to return to the Supreme Council building.

A 3-minute gap in transmission follows the announcer's calls.

At 2353 GMT, the announcer is heard, saying: "Hello?"

Vilnius radio then resumes carrying concert music.

13 January

Landsbergis Makes Statements From Vilnius

Demands Gorbachev Stop 'Plan'

LD1301062891 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2341 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Statement by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis—live]

[Text] [?I phoned] President Gorbachev's reception room and asked to be connected with him. I was not connected, since I was promised that everything I wished to tell him would be conveyed to him immediately. I asked to convey to him that I pressingly demand that President Gorbachev immediately stop what has begun by issuing a command as commander in chief of the Armed Forces to cease the initiated plan, in order to avoid spilling the blood of innocent people. This must be done immediately. We do not know if this will be done, but Gorbachev is aware of it. If the people's blood is spilled, it will fall on his head.

While we, we, will trust in Lithuania: We will trust in one another and even if night should come, it will not be long, again. The rotted empire is collapsing from the very top to its foundations.

Freedom's morning approaches for us, and not only for us. Perhaps historical honor was accorded to us. Perhaps it will be our lot to be the first. Let it be according to God's will. Let it be in accordance with the fate of our will, (?determination), and our choice.

I believe that the power of Hell and evil will have to withdraw. We are together with you. Thank you.

Calls for Government in Exile

LD1301124891 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] At the extraordinary session of the legislature, Lithuanian President Vytaustas Landsbergis has stated his determination to stand up for the republic's independence. The legislature has passed a decision to delegate power to the government-in-exile if the present leadership is overthrown by force. It will be headed by Algirdas Saudargas, minister of foreign affairs, who is now staying in Poland.

Says Lithuania Faces 'True War'

LD1301141291 Paris Antenne-2 Television Network in French 1200 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Statement by Lithuanian President Vytautus Landsbergis to an unidentified Radio France Internationale correspondent after having "taken refuge" in the Lithuanian Supreme Council building in Vilnius on 13 January—recorded]

[Text] It is war, true war, the Soviet Union against Lithuania. You cannot imagine. They are firing on our people. They are occupying the main buildings. Early this morning, they occupied the television building and the telephone exchange. They are surrounding the legislature building at this moment and preparing to attack. There is a huge crowd of Lithuanians here who are ready to die for freedom. We cannot really resist. We have only 20 guns; that is all. They have not lived under Communist regimes. You have not seen these criminal politicians and these murderers.

Sees Parallel to Czechoslovakia

LD1301171991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—An hour ago Lithuanian radio transmitted a report that "in the building of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Republic, combat readiness has been declared. Sessions of the legislature have therefore been broken off." Before the deputies had started to disperse, an unexpected appearance within the walls of the Supreme Soviet was made by ex-Prime Minister Albertas Simenas, whose disappearance was reported this morning. Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the legislature, said regarding this that the former head of government "had experienced great fear for the fate of his little children."

In his speech Vytautas Landsbergis affirmed that "what is now happening in Lithuania is reminiscent of the well-known events in Czechoslovakia." At the same time, he stated that "the visit to Lithuania of a delegation of the USSR Council of the Federation and its eludication of the circumstances of what is happening inspires one with a certain hope that it will be possible to avoid further bloodshed."

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee today issued a statement saying that "the political crisis in Lithuania has turned into an uncontrolled spontaneous protest by the masses against the anti-people actions of the republic's Supreme Council."

The statement notes that "Landsbergis, his entourage, and representatives of the Catholic Church have actively involved themselves in activities to arouse and whip up nationalistic, anti-Russian hysteria." The document notes that the Republic's Supreme Council "has been adopting numerous provocative appeals and statements containing calls "not to do active service in the Army of occupation, to repudiate USSR citizenship en masse, to organize stoppages and to display disobedience toward the new authorities."

The situation in the republic remains extremely tense.

Urges Crowds To Disperse

LD1301195291 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandras Budris]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis spoke on national radio today in the evening. He urged the people who gathered outside the parliament building—several tens of thousands of them—to go home.

He said that the deputies would hold a new session on Monday, if "the parliament is not occupied".

Calls for 14 Jan General Strike

LD1301112291 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich, Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—In view of the situation that has developed in Lithuania, an overnight curfew was imposed in Vilnius, the capital of the republic, and in Kaunas.

Major-General Vladimir Uskhobchik, head of the city's garrison, was appointed the commandant of Vilnius. Special regulations for entering and leaving Vilnius are being introduced. Nevertheless, Vytautas Landsbergis called on the people of the republic to go on a general strike on January 14.

The situation in Lithuania became sharply aggravated in recent days as a result of the heightening of tension by the republic's leadership. This led to the authorities' losing control over the situation in Vilnius and Kaunas. For the sake of avoiding mass unrest, a Lithuanian National Salvation Committee, set up on January 11, had to state that it was taking power into its hands.

Since anti-Soviet broadcasts were constantly conducted through the channels of national television and radio and hostile remarks against the USSR were voiced, the leadership of the National Salvation Committee decided to bring state television and radio under control.

At one a.m. local time (two a.m., Moscow time) paratroop units and militia took under control the republican television centre. Sajudis supporters that keep vigil near the building of the television centre round-the-clock tried to prevent troops from penetrating the building. Unfortunately, as a result of an ensuing clash, there were casualties. According to preliminary data, two people were killed and 32 injured. Local news media give higher figures of casualties.

Most people were hurt as a result of a crush after two warning preliminary shots were fired by heavy tanks that rode up to the television centre building. Panic ensued.

The pressure of the crowd was barely deterred by submachine-gunners. In order to hold out, they began to fire into the air. However, owing to aggressive behaviour by a group of militants, tear gas grenades had to be used. In retaliation, stones were hurled and shots were fired. One of officers was killed. The identity of another one killed is being established. Soldiers had to return the fire.

There is no doubt that all these casualties are fully on the conscience of the present leadership of Lithuania and Sajudis. It is precisely they who for several days called on people to gather and keep a round-the-clock vigil near the buildings of the parliament, government and a number of state institutions of the republic, ostensibly to defend the authorities.

A spokesman for the leadership of the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee, who for a number of reasons wanted to remain unidentified, told TASS that the Committee had repeatedly urged the leadership of the Republic, radio and television people to stop the transmission of anti-Soviet broadcasts and cease artificially heightening tension.

However, no measures to this effect were taken. Then the Committee sent members of voluntary squads for the maintenance of public order—workers from the city's factories —to the building of the television centre to try to persuade the Sajudis people into going home.

Only when this attempt to resolve the issue without the use of force failed, the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee requested the USSR Interior Ministry and the head of the Vilnius garrison to render assistance in establishing control over television and radio.

"There can be no question of any overthrow of the lawfully elected parliament and Government of Lithuania," a Committee spokesman emphasised. "Our aim is to calm the people, to normalise the operation of enterprises and to transfer full power to the legitimate government".

"We had to take these extreme measures because the Lithuanian parliament is out of control of the situation in the republic," the spokesman said. He assured that radio and television would resume work soon. "The Constitution of the USSR and of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] will be gradually reinstated," the spokesman stressed.

Troops deployed on the territory of Lithuania on an order from Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov are taking measures to bring deserters back to their units.

USSR Interior Ministry troops have implemented the decree of the president of the USSR to protect the property of social organisations, the Committee spokesman stated.

Soviet Commander Warns Deputies To Clear Chamber

LD1301095891 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius/Moscow (DPA)—The commander of the Soviet military garrison in Vilnius today gave Lithuanian deputies an ultimatum to clear the legislature by 1400 GMT at the latest.

The deputy chairman of the legislature, Kazimieras Motieka, announced this there today. Motieka said on this that the legislature would defend itself "and not retreat a single step."

Nearly the entire Lithuanian leadership is in the legislature: besides legislature President Vytautas Landsbergis, there is former Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene and her former deputy, Algirdas Brasauskas, as well as all the deputies and other members of the government. Over 100,000 people assembled in front of the building to defend the legislature against occupation. Barricades were being erected both inside and outside the building. Reports from Vilnius said people were flooding to rallies in other Lithuanian towns.

Official Denies Moscow 'Ultimatum'

LD1301114191 Berlin ADN in German 1054 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The mediators sent to Lithuania by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev have this morning been received by legislature President Vytautas Landsbergis, in Vilnius. The presidents of Armenia and Belorussia were received by the crowd waiting in front of the parliament building with cries of freedom and victory signs. Shortly beforehand, President Landsbergis warned the population in a speech against letting themselves be provoked. Reports according to which the Soviet military had given the deputies an ultimatum to leave the building were denied to ADN by a spokesman for the Lithuanian Supreme Council.

Curfew Imposed; Uskhobchik Appointed Commandant

Curfew Announced in Vilnius, Kaunas

LD1301085591 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—In view of the situation that has developed in Lithuania, a curfew was imposed in Vilnius, the capital of the republic, and in Kaunas.

Major-General Vladimi Uskhobchik, head of the city's garrison, has been appointed the commandant of Vilnius.

Special regulations for entry into Vilnius and exit from it are being introduced.

Curfew Reported Republic-Wide

LD1301111491 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Our correspondent Yuriy Korotkov reports from Vilnius. The situation in Lithuania is changing by the hour. It has just become known that the curfew has been introduced not only in Vilnius, but also in the entire republic. The Supreme Soviet of Lithuania stated that the move is unlawful. Meanwhile, a Council of the Federation delegation has arrived in Vilnius today. It consists of Oleynik, deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet; and Dementey, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet. The task of the delegation is to work out proposals for bringing the situation under control.

Landsbergis Announces 'Own' Curfew

LD1301120391 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Vyacheskv Zenkovich, Gennadiy Petrol, Kazys Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—The Lithuanian parliament has instructed Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas, who is now in Poland, to form a government "in emigration". This was decided in view of the fact that, as Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis announced today, "Prime Minister Albertas Simenas of the Lithuanian Republic disappeared together with his family." His whereabouts is unknown so far.

The Lithuanian parliament relieved him of the post.

According to Landsbergis, the parliament's decision "should alleviate the lot of Simenas" if, as Landsbergis put it, he is held by "forces hostile to Lithuania".

The composition of the republic's government has been enlarged at today's parliament session, Landsbergis added.

Gedeminas Vagnolius, 34, an economist, has been appointed the new head of government.

It has just become known that the government has supported the Lithuanian president's call to begin a general political strike on January 14.

Landsbergis told parliament that the curfew declared by the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee last night was invalid.

He announced his "own" curfew. It seems that foreign and Soviet journalists who are now in the republic will have to carry two passes for travel about the city during the curfew.

Meanwhile the National Salvation Committee decided to impose a curfew throughout the republic's territory. Earlier it was declared in only two Lithuanian cities—Kaunas and Vilnius.

Deadline To Clear Streets Extended

AU1301151791 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, Jan 13 (AFP)—The Soviet military Sunday gave citizens of Vilnius until 5:00 p.m. local time (1500 GM) to clear the streets—extending an earlier deadline by an hour.

Tank-borne soldiers used loud-hailers to warn they would launch an assault on the parliament buildings if the streets were not empty by then.

The crews aboard the Soviet tanks, rumbling through the streets of the Lithuanian capital, had earlier given demonstrators outside the parliament building until 4:00 p.m. to disperse.

Council Deputy Says No Military Action 'Tonight'

LD1301205991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Ustsila]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—"The military will take no actions whatsoever in Vilnius tonight. There will be no movement of military transport, the streets will not be patrolled, and there will be no firing, either with blank or live ammunition." This was said today by Aleksandras Abisala, a deputy of the Lithuanian Supreme Council. Together with representatives of the Lithuanian Parliament and Government, he took part in talks with representatives of the military. They were also attended by members of the USSR Council of the Federation delegation which arrived in Vilnius today.

Aleksandras Abisala reported that this accord was reached on condition that representatives of the Supreme Council of Lithuania appeal to people guarding various buildings, including the Supreme Council itself, requesting that they disperse somewhat.

The deputy of the Lithuanian legislature also said that tomorrow, members of the delegation of the USSR Council of the Federation intend to meet the population who have been habitually gathering every day near the Lithuanian legislature.

Military Said To Agree on 'Truce'

LD1301214191 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1939 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Statement by Deputy Abisala at the Lithuanian Supreme Council in Vilnius—live; relayed via Kaunas Radio]

[Text] I would not call the event that took place today negotiations, but a conversation did take place. The Supreme Council was officially represented by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council Motieka and Deputy Laurinkus, and the military were represented by Vilnius Military Commandant Colonel Belousov.

There was no talk about the essence of the matter; the military are not inclined to make explanations; their abovementioned representative was not authorized to do so. There was talk about a certain truce; and it was agreed that from the military side there would be no movement either by men or equipment either tonight or tomorrow during the day; there will be no shooting, either in the air or at people. People will not be abducted on the streets. There will be no patrols, either.

We talk here about the whole of Lithuania, not only the City of Vilnius. Thus it will not be difficult to know whether they will keep their promise. Their request, which has been already partially complied with, is to appeal to people assembled at the buildings that are being guarded, including the Supreme Council, not to get cold or tired and to disperse gradually, bearing in mind that the roads are slippery. I repeat once again that this is neither victory nor defeat: This is truce, and we should comply with their conditions. Tomorrow there will be talks with a military delegation with more extensive authorizations, and I think that some things will be clarified: on whose orders and with what aims in mind the military were acting during these last nights, especially last night.

Such is this brief information. One or two members of the delegation that arrived here have promised to come to the Supreme Council and address those who gather here. The deputies who will remain here [words indistinct]. That is all.

Simenas Disappears; Vagnolius New Prime Minister

LD1301110991 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazys Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan TASS—Gedeminas Vagnolius, 34, candidate of science (economics), has just been appointed a new head of the Lithuanian Government, Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis announced in a local radio broadcast.

He explained that the decision was taken in view of the fact that Albertas Simenas, who was appointed the head of the republic's cabinet of ministers several days ago, disappeared last night.

Landsbergis said the parliament's decision "should alleviate the lot of Simenas" if, as Landsbergis put it, "he is in the hands of forces hostile to Lithuania".

The composition of the Republic's government has been enlarged at today's parliament session, Landsbergis added.

Simenas Feared Abducted

LD1301085391 Berlin ADN in German 0834 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The Lithuanian legislature this morning appointed Gdiminas Vagnorius the new prime minister, a spoksman for Lithuania's permanent mission in Moscow confirmed to ADN. The prime minister elected only a few days ago, Albertas Simenas, disappeared without trace two nights ago with his family and two bodyguards. It is suspected that he was abducted.

Simenas Reappears

LD1301154291 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondent Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—Former Prime Minister of Lithuania Albertas Simenas, whose disappearance was reported by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis today in the morning, has been found.

Radio Sajudis, broadcasting its programmes from the parliament building, has just reported it.

However, during his absence the parliament appointed another prime minister, Gediminas Vagnolius.

The whereabouts of the ex-prime minister were not disclosed.

The Lithuanian parliament announced that January 13, 14, and 15 would be the days of mourning those who were killed on the night from January 12 to January 13. It is advised to hoist national flags with mourning ribbons on these days and to light candles at night.

The parliament expressed condolences to the families of the dead.

The radio began to announce that if the parliament and the government can function normally, all residents should start working "for the benefit of Lithuania". Previously, on the contrary, radio appeals urged people to hold a political strike on Monday.

The news agency of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party circulated the statement "About the Political Crisis in Lithuania". It stresses that "the political crisis in the republic continues to deepen".

TASS Reports Lithuania's International Appeals

LD1301110491 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—According to reports from Kaunas, local radio broadcast an appeal, translated into a number of foreign languages, "to all people of goodwill around the world to render help to Lithuania".

It is also reported that the Lithuanian parliament issued an appeal to the peoples of the Soviet Union. The appeal says in particular that overnight developments "are a tragedy not only to Lithuania but to all of you as well." The parliament of Lithuania, the report says, passed a resolution allowing Lithuanian police who guard state buildings "to resist aggressors."

Lithuanian radio broadcast an address pointing out that "the government does not cease functioning. All executive power bodies should follow the instructions of only this government. Any other government in Lithuania shall be unlawful and its instructions to people of the Republic shall be invalid."

At the same time provision is made for the establishment of a "government abroad." The radio reported that Lithuanian Foreign Minister Saudargas, who is now in Poland, was instructed to form such a government.

According to reports from Warsaw, Saudargas stated that "if the Lithuanian Government finds that it is unable to perform its functions inside the country, it then will go abroad."

Federation Council Delegation Visits Vilnius

Meets With National Salvation Group

LD1301131691 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS— A delegation of the Federation Council under the president of the USSR arrived here today. The delegation consists of Lev Ter-Petrosyan, president of the Armenian parliament, and Nikolay Dementey, president of the Belorussian parliament. Boris Oleynik, deputy chairman of the Soviet parliament's Council of Nationalities, who was sent by the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived together with them.

Immediately upon arrival they met with Algimantas Naujiunas, member of the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee and secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party (LCP) Central Committee, and Professor Juozas Jermalavicius, member of the Bureau of the LCP Central Committee.

Their talk is expected to be continued tonight. The delegation was told about the critical situation that had taken shape in the republic.

The Federation Council delegation came here in accordance with a decision taken by the Council on Saturday [12 January], with an assignment "to look into the situation, render help to all conflicting forces and find a constructive solution to the issue".

Addressing the Soviet parliament session on Saturday with information on the situation in Lithuania, Rafik Nishanov, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, stated that "the true causes of the situation that has taken shape lie in republican leadership's flagrant breaches of and departures from the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and in the adoption by them of a number of anti- constitutional and anti-democratic acts that flout the political and social rights of citizens".

Meet With Landsbergis

LD1301145691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—The Lithuanian legislature today finished its formation of a new cabinet of ministers. As already reported, Albertas Simenas has been released from the duties of prime minister due to the fact that the newly-elected prime minister of the Lithuanian republic disappeared during the night. Gediminas Vagnorius, a deputy of Lithuania's Supreme Council and an economist, has been appointed prime minister. Deputy Zigmas Vaisvilla has been appointed deputy prime minister. He is a 34-year-old physicist and chairman of the Supreme Council's standing commission for the protection of the territory and internal

affairs. He spent two years gaining work experience at the Dubna Institute of Nuclear Research near Moscow, worked at a physics institute, and recently was on the teaching staff of the Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of National Economy Specialists.

In the Republic's Supreme Council today, the delegation sent to Lithuania by the Council of the Federation, which is attached to the USSR president and the USSR legislature, had a meeting with Vytautas Landsbergis. The head of the Lithuanian legislature informed the visitors of his viewpoint on the situation in the Republic.

The events in Lithuania are giving rise to a mass of all kinds of rumors of connected with the military's actions. The TASS correspondent was informed by Lieutenant General Fedor Melnichuk, first deputy commander of the Baltic Military District forces, that in Lithuania "only those sub-units of paratroopers which arrived in the republic on the instructions of the USSR defense minister are involved in the action. The Military District's troops are engaged in planned combat training, and the rumors of an escalation of actions by the military are totally unfounded."

General Melnichuk said that what Vytautas Landsbergis, Lithuanian president, said about "a declaration of war on a tiny state" is "absurd and has no resemblance to common with good sense."

Delegates 'Shocked' at Violence

LD1301142391 Berlin ADN in German 1407 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Mediation talks began this afternoon between the Lithuanian leadership and the Soviet military command in the capital, Vilnius. As a spokesman for Lithuania's Supreme Council told ADN's Moscow Bureau, three Lithuanian deputies traveled to Vilnius's northern town for these accompanied by the presidents of Armenia and Belorussia, sent by Moscow. Earlier, the Moscow delegtion was briefed on the actions of the Soviet military in Vilnius since Friday. They saw video films of the violent occupation of public buildings and were shocked, the spokesman stated.

Salvation Committee Plans To 'Take Over'

LD1301084491 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] We have just received another report from a TASS correspondent in Vilnius. Jermalavicius, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, has told a press conference in Vilnius that he is authorized to represent the Committee for National Salvation. Jermalavicius said that a transfer of power, which will not take long to effect, is currently under way in the republic. He said that the committee will take over power. Meanwhile, the Lithuanian General Procuratorate has instituted criminal proceedings against persons responsible for the establishment of the Committee for National Salvation. Our editor Andrey Smelyy is indicating to me that we are losing the line to our correspondent. We hope that he will be able to report. At the moment we are not able to get a clear line.

Lithuanian Communists Assail Anti-Soviet Campaign

LD1301120191 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents Serafim Bykhun, Vyacheslav Zenkovich, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—An urgent news conference dealing with the situation in the republic was held in the building of the Lithuanian Communist Party (LCP) Central Committee today.

Journalists were addressed by Vladislav Shved, second secretary of the LCP, and Algimantas Naujiunas, secretary of the LCP Central Committee. They emphasised that the leadership of Lithuania had launched a rabid anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in recent days. The republic's state radio and television had been turned into a mouthpiece of disinformation and slander. This gave rise to wrath and indignation among many working people.

On Saturday strike committees and the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee tried to hand in a protest petition to the leaders of state radio and television and parliament but "were beaten up by Landsbergis people."

Workers' teams stated their resolve to bring state radio and television under their control. The National Salvation Committee asked Interior Ministry troops to accompany them.

Petrol bombs were hurled at workers on their way to the building of the state radio and television and explosions were heard. It turned out that about 1,500 armed people from the territorial defence department took up their positions inside the TV tower. There was a gasoline hose attached to the tower in order to set fire to it together with people if necessary.

During an ensuing clash, "a 20-year-old officer was treacherously killed by an automatic weapon shot in the back," journalists were told at the news conference. Another unidentified body was found. Efforts are now being made to identify it. Thirty-two people applied to Vilnius hospitals for medical aid.

Speakers at the news conference said there were many armed people inside the Lithuanian Parliament building and petrol bombs had been put together.

National Salvation Committee Views Events

LD1301105991 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0937 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] And so the situation has become exacerbated. This is how the correspondence we received from Vilnius from TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich and Gennadiy Petrov described it.

The situation in Lithuania, whipped up over the past few days by the leadership of the republic, has become sharply exacerbated. The sociopolitical situation led to the authorities losing control of the situation in Vilnius and Kaunas.

In this connection, to avoid mass disturbances, the National Salvation Committee of Lithuania was forced to take power into its hands.

Since national television and radio channels are constantly carrying anti-Soviet broadcasts and attacks on the USSR, the leadership of the National Salvation Committee adopted the decision to take control of state television and radio. At 0100 local time, 0200 Moscow time [2300 GMT] sub-units of paratroopers and the militia occupied the republic's television center. Supporters of Sajudis on round-the-clock duty at the television center tried to hinder them. Unfortunately, there were casualties as a result of what took place. According to preliminary data, two people have been killed and 32 injured.

Admittedly, other figures are being cited in the local news media, higher ones naturally. Why such a discrepancy? Those interested in exaggerations usually include the statistics for all who were killed or died on a particular day, and also for those admitted to hospital. Naturally they come to include people who had nothing to do with the tragic events that took place. Most of the casualties came about as a result of being crushed following warning shots from heavy tanks that arrived at the television center. Panic arose as a result of the deafening din. The pressure of the crowd could scarcely be restrained by the submachinegunners. To hold, they began to fire in the air. But, because of the aggressive behavior of a group of fighters, fear gas grenades had to be used. In response, stones started flying and shots were fired. One of the officers was killed. The identity of the other person killed is being established. The soldiers were forced to open fire in response. There is no doubt that all these victims must lie on the conscience of the present Lithuanian leadership and Sajudis, and Landsbergis personally.

It was precisely they who, over several days, have been calling—supposedly for the protection of power—for people to gather to watch around the clock at the republic's parliament, government, and a number of state institution buildings. A TASS correspondent has asked a spokesman for the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee leadership to clarify the situation. He stated the committee has appealed to the republic's leadership and the workers of radio and television on several occasions to cease anti-Soviet broadcasts, artifically whipping up tensions. However, no measures on their part were taken to do this.

Then, the Committee dispatched members of voluntary people's patrols and workers of the city's enterprises to the television center so they could attempt to persuade the Sajudists to disperse to their homes. Only when the attempt to resolve this matter without the use of force had been wrecked, did the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee appeal to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the head of the Vilnius garrison to provide assistance in establishing control over television and radio. There can be no question of toppling the legally elected parliament and government of Lithuania, the committee's representative stressed in particular. He said our task is to calm people, normalize the work of enterprises, and transfer total power to the legal government.

We were forced to take this extreme measure because the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet is not in control of the situation in the republic, noted the representative of the Committee. He gave an assurance that radio and television will resume work in the near future. The USSR and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Constitutions will be gradually brought into effect, he stressed. On orders from USSR Defense Minister Yazov, military units stationed on Lithuanian territory are taking steps to return deserters to their units. Sub-units of Internal Troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs have fulfilled the decree of the USSR president to protect the property of public organizations, declared the representative of the committee.

As a result of the situation that has arisen in Vilnius, a curfew is being imposed in the city. It is also being imposed in Kaunas. Major General Vladimir Nikolayevich Uskhobchik, chief of the Vilnius garrison, has been appointed commandant of the city. A special regime of exit from and entry into the city is being imposed in the city.

Interior Minister Pugo Interviewed on Lithuania

LD1301194591 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Interview with Boris Karlovich Pugo, USSR minister of internal affairs, by announcer Dmitriy Biryukov in the studio on 13 January; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded immediately preceeding the newscast]

[Text] [Biryukov] In our studio we have Boris Karlovich Pugo, USSR minister of internal affairs, of whom I want to ask some questions. Boris Karlovich, what is the situation this evening, just as the "Vremya" program is about to start?

[Pugo] Literally just before setting off to come to the studio, I was speaking to the [Lithuanian] Republic's minister of internal affairs, and I received information from him. The information looks like this. Unfortunately we have to talk of people having died. How many is difficult to state definitively at the moment, but in all probability it will be not less than 10 dead, around 130 injured, and on the order of 40 people hospitalized.

[Biryukov] And when the figures are definitive, they will not be kept secret? They will be published?

[Pugo] Absolutely. They must be in the public domain. There must be carried out and there will be carried out a very detailed investigation of all the facts, of all the circumstances. The causes will be established and the appropriate assessment will be made.

[Biryukov] Boris Karlovich, I was in Vilnius just yesterday and there seemed to be nothing to foreshadow such tragic events—because when people die, it is always a tragedy. What was it that brought about such a sharp change in the situation?

[Pugo] Dmitriy Dmitriyevich, you are quite right. Yesterday there was a meeting of the Council of the Federation. At that meeting it fell to me to deliver a report on the situation in the republic. It was already alarming, but it did not provoke such a sense of concern or such... [pauses] It was not as tense as it has now become. What we are now faced with is outright aspirations on the part of forces in the republic who are pursuing ambitious aims in exacerbating the situation.

Yesterday evening, radio and television began to carry broadcasts of a blatantly provocative nature, amounting to incitement. To put an end to them, a group was sent to parliament by the National Salvation Committee. Regrettably, they were met there literally with bayonets, in the full sense of that word. When they did not manage to speak with the republic leadership, they set off for the television center building.

There were also people who, in all probability, had already arrived there to defend the building and who met resistance. The National Salvation Committee appealed to the troops to support them. This support was begun, but unfortunately shooting started. Shooting started from the side of, well, let us say, those who were defending themselves [oboronyayushchikhsya].

[Biryukov] Well, are these proven facts, that they were shooting from that direction?

[Pugo] They were shooting from that direction. These are proven facts. But after this, events took an extremely unpleasant turn.

[Biryukov] Well, you see, the situation which even I have observed, the day before yesterday and yesterday, of course it was explosive—and it was possible to expect this; but all the same, it seems to me that the assertions by certain forces, circles, as they say, to the effect that what is under discussion is a coup d'etat in the republic, are completely unjust.

[Pugo] I think such a formulation of the issue would simply be completely incorrect, because what is under discussion is that the rights of a significant part of the republic's population have been affected. People are experiencing this in a very intense way, and have taken, well, perhaps not the best steps; but that is what has happened.

I would like to say in all clarity that at present, too, the situation is such that it is under control and, and if no steps are taken that will again seriously aggravate it, then I think it is possible to achieve a normalization or at least a relaxation of the current situation; but to achieve this, understanding is necessary. It is necessary for people on both sides to act with the desire to prevent further bloodshed.

[Biryukov] Thank you.

Lithuanian Rail Travel Halted; Workers Strike

Military Occupies Rail Premises

LD1101221691

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 2145 GMT on 11 January interrupts its program of music to announce that information has been received that the military are occupying railroad premises in Vilnius and that the Vilnius railroad junction has been closed to traffic.

International Rail Travel Blocked

LD1201074291 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0725 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Since 0313, the head of the international train Berlin-Leningrad No. 26, Vyacheslav Gulin, has phoned Vilnius radio several times to tell us that since 2000 on 11 January this passenger train has been blocked at the Paneriai railway station. About 400 passengers, including 200 people from foreign countries, and children are on the train. The head of the train has appealed several times to the railway control panel, on telephone 692204. He did not receive any positive reply. More trains are standing at the Vilnius railway station and its approaches.

Workers Demand Presidential Rule

LD1201102891

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0650 GMT on 12 January broadcasts a four-minute report by correspondent Anatoliy Goldin on the problems caused in Vilnius by the strike of Lithuanian rail workers.

Goldin says that Vilnius rail workers went on strike demanding the introduction of presidential rule in Lithuania and the railways in that area are blocked. The strike has badly affected passenger traffic to and from the Baltic republics. The Moscow and Leningrad railway stations are full of stranded people, many with children who are coming back to school from Christmas vacation.

Goldin then talks to Shatalov, head of the main passenger directorate, who says that at the moment nearly 23 trains are stranded in Vilnius. This means that traffic between Moscow, Kiev, Vilnius, Kaunas, Simpheropol, Riga, Gomel, Leningrad, Lvov, and many other cities is paralyzed. What makes this especially difficult is that more than half of the passengers are children—who, unfortunately, have to bear the hardships caused by the

political ambitions of some circles in Lithuania. Goldin says that this is not a rail workers' strike: these are political demands from a strike committee that is dissatisfied with the Lithuanian legislature and expresses it by such methods.

Emergency committees have been formed by the rail workers, and 12 trains have departed so far. At Belorusskiy Station in Moscow, thousands of people cannot meet their relatives and have no means of finding out their whereabouts. Thousands of people will not be able to travel today.

Workers Collectives Echo Call

LD1301101891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0942 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By unidentified TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—The workers collectives of Lithuania demand the introduction of presidential rule in the republic. In particular, as a TASS correspondent was told at the strike committee of the Vilnius section of the Baltic railway, a decision was made here this morning to continue the strike until presidential rule is introduced in Lithuania. In the committee's view, only this can ensure legality, order, and the safety of the lives of the people of Lithuania.

Strikers To Allow Trains To Pass

LD1201154491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1426 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich, Serafim Bykhun, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 Jan (TASS)—Following an appeal from the Lithuanian Committee for National Salvation, the strike committee of the Vilnius branch of the Baltic Railway has, despite the tense situation in the republic and in a manifestation of humanitarianism towards people—particularly children—decided to allow the passage of long distance transit trains through Vilnius station.

Railway Workers Suspend Strike

LD1301192491 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Aleksandras Budris, Vyacheslav Zenkovich, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—On the decision of the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee and because of the work of the commission of the USSR Federation Council, workers of the Vilnius Railway terminal suspended a strike, starting with 20.00, local time. They were on strike for two days.

The strike committee issued a statement which says that it is alarmed by the deepening of a political and social crisis in Lithuania, which has already resulted in the loss of life. However, it reserves the right to resume the strike and stop railway traffic, if presidential rule is not imposed on Lithuania and the Soviet and Lithuanian Constitutions are not restored.

Moscow Radio Reports Vilnius Buildings Seized

LD1301031591 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Our special correspondent, Yuriy Korotkov, has just reported on the phone from Vilnius that the situation in the town has sharply intensified. During the night assault forces have seized the Lithuanian state television and radio building. There are dead and many injured. The Lithuanian leadership has called for a general strike. We will inform you when we hear details from Lithuania.

TASS Reports Seizure of Radio, TV

LD1301063691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—Last night, a sub-unit of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs took control of the Gosteleradio building of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]. There was a clash between the servicemen and those who were trying to defend that installation. Firearms were used by both sides.

According to the information received by the National Salvation Committee of Lithuania, two people died and nearly 30 were injured. There was one serviceman among those who perished.

Troops Assault Spanish TV Crew in Vilnius

LD1301092591 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The tense situation persists in the capital of Lithuania. The Army has imposed a curfew after occupying the television center. In this action, 13 people were killed and over 100 were injured. [passage omitted]

A Spanish television team was assaulted by Soviet soldiers as it was carrying out its work. [passage omitted]

Moscow Radio Updates Vilnius Shooting, Casualties

LD1301100191 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Report by "special correspondent" Yuriy Korotkov from Vilnius]

[Text] If, over the past days I have said it is getting tense in Vilnius, then now I say the most frightening situation has developed. A tragedy has happened. People have died. How did this happen? At half past one local time [2330 GMT] the crack of automatic rounds woke me up and then deafening volleys from turret guns. I turned on the radio and heard the choking voice of the announcer

who had locked himself in the studio. After, there was the sound of gun butts hitting the door. Then the radio went silent.

I rushed in the direction of the shooting. The radio committee building was surrounded by paratrooper armored cars. In the smoke and light of searchlights paratroopers and civilians could be fleetingly glimpsed. Some were fleeing; some were being transported away in ambulances. The terrifying din of the guns lasted over half an hour. These were dummy rounds, for intimidation, so to speak. All the windowpanes from neighboring houses flew out from the percussive wave.

At the same time, at the other end of the city, the television tower was surrounded and occupied by paratroopers. Here, there were thousands of people who resisted the military. As a result, there are dead and wounded. According to data from the National Salvation Committee, two people have died, including a soldier, a lieutenant, and 30 people have been injured.

An hour ago I visited the First Metropolitan Hospital. In my presence, in the reception department, one more female casualty was delivered. She was discovered unconscious when dawn broke. This morning reports have been constantly broadcast, as the announcer said, by Independent Radio Lithuania from Kaunas. They also talked about what has happened. There were calls to the population to bring to hospitals—if they have them—medicine, rubber gloves, and bandages. In many languages of the world there are appeals to various countries and governments to help Lithuania.

At this difficult and crucial moment there has been a statement on the radio from the National Salvation Committee, already on a different radio, an announcement by the National Salvation Committee to the effect that at 0600 [0400 GMT] this morning a curfew was introduced. All citizens are forbidden to leave their place of permanent residence from 2200 to 0600 hours every day; to hold pickets, meetings, rallies, marches, and street demonstrations; to keep and use firearms, cold steel, and poison gases; or to use duplicating, radio-transmitting, recording, and amplifying equipment.

The setting up and operation of armed citizens' formations is not provided for by legislation. A special procedure for exit and entry to the city, the checking of documents in places where citizens concentrate, and—where necessary—the searching of persons, objects, and vehicles, are being introduced.

Major General Vladimir Nikitovich Uskhobchik has been appointed commandant of the City of Vilnius. I have learned that an hour ago supporters of the Yedinstvo organization and representatives of Lithuanian national forces were planning to hold a meeting in Independence Square in front of the parliament building. I do not know what will happen there following the events that took place last night. This is a great confrontation. But, meetings are banned under the curfew. That is all the information I have for you at this hour. If I receive further information, I will inform you.

[Announcer] I remind you that you have been listening to a report by our special correspondent, Yuriy Korotkov. Such are the events. It remains for me to add, probably, just one thing. May God help us all during these post-Christmas days.

'Armed People' in Lithuanian Council Building

LD1301125391 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] At the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee news conference it was reported that there are many armed people in the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet building and Molotov cocktails have been assembled.

12 People Reportedly Killed in Vilnius

LD1301125691

[Editorial Report] Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian at 1100 GMT on 13 January carries a one-minute report stating that 12 people were killed and 150 were injured as a result of the attack of Soviet troops on the Vilnius radio and television center.

The report said: "The situation has sharply deteriorated in Lithuania. This occurred after Soviet troops seized the television and radio center in the republic's capital Vilnius last night."

Casualties, Situation in Lithuania Updated

LD1301131591 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazys Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius January 13 TASS—Lithuanian Health Minister Juozas Olekas told the republican radio this afternoon that 13 people had been killed as a result of clashes and two of them died in hospital of injuries, and 112 people were injured.

The Lithuanian parliament is explaining to people that all instructions about the imposition of a curfew announced last night by the National Salvation Committee "have no legal grounds". This is being continuously repeated by announcer in Lithuanian and Russian on Channel One of Lithuanian radio.

Outwardly Vilnius almost does not differ from its usual aspect. There are many motor vehicles and people in the streets. No military patrols have been seen and military hardware is extremely scarce.

Additional details about the latest developments has just become known to TASS. A day earlier the republican parliament passed a resolution on actions in an emergency, according to which the use of weapons was allowed. Lithuanian leaders Landsbergis and Motieka

emphasised in their speeches that the republic "is in a state of war against the Soviet Union."

The Independence Square outside the parliament building is thronged with people despite the fact that the curfew declared by the National Salvation Committee banned "pickets, assemblies, rallies, processions, street demonstrations, and strikes."

According to the radio, tens of thousands of residents of the capital and of the republic have gathered there. Many state flags of Lithuania are fluttering. Those present listen to broadcasts from the parliament session and sing national songs during intervals.

Vytautas Landsbergis has just spoken over the radio. He voiced indignation at the fact that USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev had promised not to use military force against sovereign Lithuania but, as Landsbergis maintained, did not keep his word.

Journalists Describe Events in Lithuania, Latvia

AU1301141291 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Moscow, Jan 13 (AFP)—A pro-Moscow "Committee for National Salvation" has taken power in Lithuania, Soviet television reported here Sunday. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, journalists in Vilnius reported that some 80,000 pro- independence nationalists rallied outside the parliament building Sunday at midday.

At the television transmission tower, now controlled by the Soviet military, journalists saw several dozen armoured cars and buses, their windows broken, occupied by paratroopers Sunday morning.

Local inhabitants were laying flowers and lighted candles on the site where people were killed during the night.

The presidium of the Lithuanian parliament has declared a national mourning, the independent BALTFAX agency reported.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Algirdas Saudargas, who is currently in Warsaw, has been authorized to set up a government in exile if need be, the agency also said.

Meanwhile, a commission set up Saturday by the Council of the Federation in Moscow has arrived in Vilnius to review the situation there.

The commission is chaired by the presidents of Armenia and Belorussia, Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Nikolay Dementey.

Kaunas television, controlled by the nationalists, remained on the air Sunday earlier in the afternoon, its pictures being relayed by a Western communications satellite, BALTFAX reported.

The television from the neighbouring Baltic republic of Latvia was also relaying Kaunas TV broadcasts, BALTFAX said.

Meanwhile, the Latvian parliamentary information service, quoted by BALTFAX, said roads leading to Riga were closed by tanks.

Soviet troops might be sent to the Latvian capital Sunday night or Monday morning, the information service added.

Reporters were no longer allowed to film or take pictures Sunday in Vilnius, journalists there said.

Reporters who tried to take pictures of Soviet soldiers had their equipment smashed, they added. [passage omitted]

In Riga, the Latvian capital, tens of thousands of people rallied Sunday in the city centre to protest the Soviet intervention in Lithuania and ask that it not be repeated in the neighbouring Baltic republics, a spokesman at the parliamentary press office told AFP.

Meanwhile, the parliament itself called in a resolution for the sending of observers by the United Nations to monitor the situation in Latvia, according to deputy Janis Krumins, quoted by the press office.

The situation in Latvia remained calm, the spokesman added.

The military commander of Vilnius has called on people outside and inside the parliament in the Lithuanian capital to disperse before 1700 Moscow time (1400 GMT), the Lithuanian representative in Moscow, Egidijus Bickauskas, told a press conference here Sunday.

Barricades have been set up inside the parliament building to any intervention by Soviet troops, journalists in Vilnius reported.

Mr. Bickauskas told the press conference he had vainly tried to join Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov on Sunday.

A leader from the opposition Democratic Russia faction in Moscow has called for an extraordinary session of the Russian parliament on Monday to demand an end to Soviet military intervention in Lithuania, failing which the Russian Federation would refuse to sign the economic agreement with the union.

Several hundred people, waving Lithuanian flags, had gathered outside the Lithuanian representation in Moscow Sunday afternoon.

Soviet tanks were cruising the streets of Vilnius Sunday afternoon telling people over loud-speakers they would open fire if demonstrators did not disperse from outside the parliament building by 1600 local time (1400 GMT), journalists in the city reported.

Use of 'Special Bullets' Described

LD1301145191 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Interview with Vytis Turayev, deputy chief editor of Lithuania's RESPUBLIKA newspaper, by Vadim Kukushkin—live]

[Text] Vadim Kukushkin is at the microphone. Following our first reports, our editorial office has been inundated with thousands of calls. Many people were crying, saying that the present situation [in Lithuania] is a repeat of the Czechoslovak events in 1968. And now we have managed to get in touch with Vilnius. Vytis Turayev, deputy editor in chief of the newspaper RESPUBLIKA, is on the line. Vytis, can you hear us?

[Turayev] Yes, I can hear you.

[Kakushkin] Vytis, we want to hear from the horse's mouth in greater detail what has happened there.

[Turayev] The past few days have been very turbulent in Lithuania because the mounting hysteria of the military that has arrived in Lithuania has forced people to guard the main buildings, which we need like our own life and blood. These are the television building, the television tower, the telephone communications building, and also, naturally, the building of the Lithuanian legislature. So, last night, at about 0100, tanks and paratroopers approached the television tower, which was guarded as in the past few nights by thousands of civilians, and began to shoot at peaceful citizens, indiscriminately crushing with the tanks women, children, and men. Moreover the weapons used were ones banned in the world a long time ago. Special... [changes thought] I beg your pardon, I am now nervous.

[Kukushkin] No problem, no problem. What did they use there? Perhaps chemicals? Tear gas, perhaps?

[Turayev] Special bullets with an adjusted center of gravity were used. Do you understand what I am talking about? These are the bullets which enter the body and then explode on the other side causing a wound about 50 sq cm large. Thirteen people were killed and 112 were seriously injured. All of them have been taken to the hospital.

We have been told by the medics that they are short of blood and blood transfusion equipement, anaesthetics, antibiotics, and other materials. The radio transmission and the television buildings have now been seized. So, an underground radio station is putting out information nonstop. It is situated in the Kaunas suburbs. Just one newspaper, RESPUBLIKA, is being published. Today we have brought out a special issue on last night's events containing urgent material with pictures and evidence of what happened last night.

At present the Union's delegation, with the chairmen of the Belorussian and the Armenian Supreme Soviets and Boris Oleynik, are now in the legislature building.

[Kukushkin] Yes, Oleynik is the deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Turayev] There were staggered by what they had seen and—I am not afraid of this word—they were depressed. They are now rushing to meet the military in our so-called Severnyy Gorodok.

Moreover I should like to say that the military attempted to dress those peaceful citizens who were killed in paratrooper uniforms. We are astounded at what we hear and at what is transmitted by the mass information media, including [word indistinct] the "Vremya" program. It is truly horrendous to what extent you are being misinformed about the events in Lithuania.

[Kukushkin] Tell us whether in addition to visiting the legislative building, the delegation has been to the scenes where the clashes took place.

[Turayev] About an hour ago, the delegates went into the legislative building, and they are now holding a meeting with Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. After this, according to my information, they will dash to Severnyy Gorodok because it will soon be night and no one knows what the military is about to undertake again in Lithuania.

[Kukushkin] Tell us, Vytis, we have received reports that the head of the Lithuanian legislature, I beg your pardon, Simenas has disappeared.

[Turayev] Yes, I know what you are talking about, as far as we have managed to find out, what happened is that he got into his official car and wanted to take his family to Vilnius. And then all communication with him was lost. There are suspicions that he has been seized and is being held somewhere to introduce more confusion into things. But all the legislators all members of the government are at their place of work. The crowds of people who are rushing here from all parts of Lithuania are constantly growing around the legislature building. The legislature building has practically become a fortress because equipment and even frameworks of steel girders are being moved in here from nearby construction sites.

[Kukuskin] And approximately how many people are now near the legislature building?

[Turayev] About 150,000 people, according to the latest reports.

[Kukushkin] Thank you very much. If we can, we will again get in touch with you directly.

General Gives Version of Events in Lithuania

LD1301155191 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1316 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Interview with Major General (Gennadiy Panteleyevich Kashubin), head of USSR Ministry of Defense press center—live]

[Text] [Announcer] We have asked Major General (Gennadiy Panteleyevich Kashubin), head of the press center of the USSR Ministry of Defense, to speak to us on Mayak.

[(Kashubin)] Thank you. As is known, the Committee for the National Salvation of Lithuania repeatedly made insistent appeals to the leadership of the republic's Supreme Council to halt its appeals, which amounted to incitement, being carried by the republic's television and radio. I should further like to draw attention to the fact that those same channels, those media, carried calls for representatives of various armed formations to gather in the republic's capital, and even broadcast the names and addresses of servicemen who, in the view of the organizers of those broadcasts, were to be subjected to reprisals.

Therefore, under those circumstances, when the requests of the Committee for National Salvation were being disregarded by the leadership of the republic's Supreme Council, the committee decided that workers' militia groups should take control of the operations of the radio and television committee. They—the Committee for National Salvation—asked the leadership of the Vilnius garrison to help them establish control over the installations in question. So, the workers' militia groups, and also detachments of Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, along with servicemen from the Vilnius garrison, acting in line with the committee's request and plea, moved toward the building and the television and radio broadcasting installations.

I should like to stress that they were met with firing on the part of those known as the fighters—that is to say, representatives of various unconstitutional formations who, under the USSR president's decree, ought to have been disbanded long ago. Therefore, the first people to open fire were those who were protecting those installations, or were trying to take them, so to speak, under their protection. These representatives of militarized formations, or armed formations, were using automatic weapons, gas canisters, sharpened picks, and other weapons of attack. The servicemen mainly had blank cartridges.

Repeated appeals were issued through loudspeakers to halt the firing, but this did not happen. In fact, one serviceman was killed after being shot in the back. Two others received gunshot wounds. Several dozen people, servicemen, received injuries of various degrees of severity. I should like to stress that there could have been considerably more casualties had it not been for the bullet-proof vests the servicemen wore. So those are the circumstances, as far as taking control of the radio and television installations is directly concerned.

But there is something else I would like to stress. In connection with these events, in terms of the participation of servicemen in implementing measures to establish constitutional order and legality, certain circles in the republic and outside it are stepping up their aspirations to play the anti-Army card. There has been direct distortion and falsification of facts, the spreading of rumors about brutality—and I put the word in quotation marks—and inhuman actions by the paratroopers, about military men in plainclothes, about the mass use of tanks, and about other unworthy tricks.

There can be no doubt about the aims of this campaign. They are, once again as has been the case on several occasions in the past, designed to replace a healthy head with a sick one and to portray the men in uniform as the enemy, to whip up passions, and to distance from responsibility those who are the real guilty parties in the crisis. These people are well known. They are those who embarked on the path of crude violations and abandonment of the Constitutions of the USSR and the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the laws of the USSR, those who disregarded decrees and appeals from the president of the USSR, those who are deliberately remaining silent about the fact that the taking of particular installations in Vilnius and some other towns under the protection of servicemen of the Internal Troops and the Soviet Army is in effect the restoration of legality and justice. Thus, it is known, for instance, that the building from which those who had without authorization installed their department for the protection of the country were evicted actually belonged to the republican committee, and the republic's press house, which had also been illegally seized, is the property of the CPSU.

Incidentally, in the building where the department was housed, lists were found with the names of servicemen, I mean, leaders of the Lithuanian Communist Party on the CPSU Platform. In other words, it is not difficult to guess what those lists were compiled for. Also in that buuilding, sets of clothing, weapons, and other items intended for very specific purposes were found.

As for the several units of tanks and other armored equipment, they were used solely for the purpose of ensuring the protection of the servicemen in the event of firearms of other weapons being used against them by extremist criminal elements.

In conclusion I should like to stress that the servicemen of the Vilnius garrison and the paratrooper subunits who went there to help answer the appeal see it as their duty to worthily carry out the laws and decrees of the USSR president, while reliably ensuring the safety and normal conditions of life for the whole population. That is how the servicemen of the Vilnius garrison see the purpose of their being there and sense their participation in the events in question. They have no other purposes of any kind.

Moreover, what is today being disseminated by certain mass media, including central ones, I would describe as playing an unworthy game that will not lead to anything good.

Soviet soldiers and officers are the sons of our people, and they are carrying out just one task: to ensure—let me

stress this yet again—reliable guarantees for the safety and normal conditions of life for the whole population of the republic, including the residents of Vilnius. That is what... [telephone line becomes distorted]

[Announcer, interrupting] (Gennadiy Panteleyevich), excuse me but our time is running out. I thank you for your report. And I should tell our listeners that that is the USSR Defense Ministry's view of what is happening now in Lithuania, as set out by Maj. Gen. (Kashubin), head of the press center.

Death Count From TV Tower Fight Disputed

LD1301165891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondents Serafim Bykhun, Vyacheslav Zenkovich, and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan (TASS)—The radio station which is under the control of the Lithuanian Government has been reporting regularly since 0500 this morning that between eight and 13 people died during last night's fighting at the television tower. However, according to the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee, two people died, one of whom was an officer in the troop units belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In order to clarify these tragic figures, TASS correspondents visited one of Vilnius' morgues. Pathologists allowed them to see two bodies which obviously bore the marks of bullet wounds. Furthermore, in one case the fatal wound had clearly come from above, in the region of the collarbone. Perhaps only specialists will be able to establish whether this bullet was fired from above by those defending the television tower or whether it was a richochet. The doctors said there are another two bodies with bullet wounds in the morgue. However, the post-mortem had not yet been carried out this afternoon. There were another two bodies here. They had been brought in overnight with injuries caused by road accidents and after a heart attack. It is hard to say whether these bodies came from the scene of the clash at the television center or whether they were accident victims.

Pathologists also said that there were another two bodies in another morgue. One of them is the body of an officer.

14 Said Killed in Fighting

AU1301175591 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Vilnius, Soviet Union, Jan 13 (AFP)—The Soviet military Sunday gave citizens of Vilnius until 5:00 p.m. local time (1500 GMT) to clear the streets—but the deadline passed with the crowds still there and no action taken.

Tank-borne soldiers had used loud-hailers to warn they would launch an assault on the parliament buildings if the streets were not empty by the deadline.

The crews in the Soviet tanks rumbling through the streets of the Lithuanian capital had earlier given thousands of demonstrators outside the parliament building until 4:00 p.m. to disperse.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the corpses of 14 people killed overnight Saturday as Soviet troops stormed the radio and television buildings would be put on display Monday in the Vilnius sports stadium.

In Moscow, Lithuanian representatives said the military had warned that if people around the parliament building in Vilnius had not dispersed by the deadline, assault troops would take it over, backed by a helicopter that would land on the roof.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE journalist on the scene said armed nationalist guards were prepared to repulse them.

At around 5:15 p.m. (15:15 GMT), Radio Vilnius broadcasts from parliament ceased suddenly after the newscaster said people in the building feared the Soviet troops would use chemical weapons against them, local residents said.

The last words transmitted were from Lithuanian President Vytautis Landsbergis, addressed to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev: "Mr. Gorbachev, I beg you, stop! Stop!"

Situation in Vilnius Labeled 'Under Control'

LD1301172391 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS special correspondents Vyacheslav Zenkovich and Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Jan—Mass rallies in support of Lithuanian Supreme Soviet decisions are in progress in Klaipeda today. They were called by the mayor's office and town soviet. Meanwhile, despite the fact that this is a day off, labor collectives are meeting at several enterprises in the town and workers are voicing their support for the Lithuanian committee for National Salvation.

Sajudis supporters are holding a meeting in Alitus to mourn those who died last night. Drunken youths have spent the last two days in the town's telephone exchange waving the national tricolor flag and singing pro-fascist songs. The militia is not doing anything.

Sajudis supporters are also holding rallies in Kaunas. Supporters of the policy of the republic's Supreme Soviet gathered outside the buildings of the town authorities and the rayon television studio. On the whole the situation in the town is under control.

Group Demands Gorbachev Explain Lithuania Events

LD1301180591 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Today's events: In Moscow a rally has been taking place in connection with last night's events in Lithuania.

Dmitriy Sychev, our special correspondent, has been there.

[Sychev] You can hear the noise of the rally. This is the reaction to the events of last night in Lithuania. Today people's deputies, participants in the plenum of the Democratic Movement of Russia, as well as deputies of the local soviets and the Moscow Voters' Association have gathered. The rally began at 1200 [0900 GMT] on Manezh Square. Then the people moved to the Staraya Square where they presented, as one of the rayon soviet deputies expressed, words of gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and then left for the Lithuanian permanent mission, led by Sergey Stankevich. Please give your commentary of the events of last night and the recent days.

[Stankevich] I am staggered and angered. I think that this is a crime which is in no way justified, using the Armed Forces against peaceful citizens. I believe that if we simply accept this, swallow it, then all our words proclaimed over five years of democracy on common human values and on a law-based state count for nothing.

I believe that the country's government, primarily the president, must immediately explain to the people what is actually happening in the Baltic Republics. Who and on what basis issued the order to use the Army to storm civilian buildings? I believe that this is lawlessness, this is a crime, and the guilty must bear responsibility in accordance with the norms of international law.

We have come here to express our indignation and our condolences to the families of those who perished and to their fellow citizens.

[Sychev] Thank you. Who [words indistinct]. Was it the Moscow Voters' Association?

[Stankevich] No, this was certain citizens. What happened is that we proposed that a group of deputies should gather today—some 200 people comprising Union deputies and deputies from the republic from the Moscow soviet—to constitute a symoblic protest demonstration [manifestatsiya]. But when we gathered at the Rossiya Hotel it became clear that hundreds and hundreds of citizens had turned up, and clearly we could not just throw them out into the street. So a spontaneous rally took shape, first on Manezh Square, then the citizens moved to Old Square where the CPSU Central Committee building is. From there we came on foot right across the city to here, the legation of the Lithuanian Republic. So, what had been envisaged as a small symbolic demonstration by a group of people turned into a pretty serious demonstration [demonstratsiya], and that is a source of hope. It means that the conscience of Russia has not gone to sleep. It means that democracy has not perished as far as we are concerned, and we are prepared to defend it.

Events in Lithuania Reviewed

LD1301180991 Moscow Central Television Vostok and Orbita Networks in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] We are all, of course, very concerned about the situation in Vilnius and the development of events. Everything is happening very quickly: Whereas yesterday I was walking along the streets of Vilnius, and was able to give my personal impressions, now I am making using of news agency telegrams.

The night was a sleepless one in Vilnius; firing could be heard. Today the first day of life under curfew regime began. There are, incidentally, two curfews, if one can say that. One has been announced by the Committee for National Salvation of Lithuania and the other by Landsbergis. [passage omittedy]

The television and radio building and the television tower were blocked by Sajudis supporters, which was why the Committee for National Salvation of Lithuania appealed to the military leadership to take Gostelradio under its control. This took place at one in the morning, so everything was dark, of course. Workers and volunteer militia were the first to go in; Molotov cocktails were hurled at them; explosions were heard. It later emerged that in the television tower, for instance, there were about 1,500 armed people from the department for the protection of the country. A gasoline hose was hung up there, so that if a special command were given the tower was to be set on fire, together with the people there.

The Committee for National Salvation of Lithuania explained its aims to the population: There can be no question of any overthrow of the lawfully elected legislature and government of Lithuania. Our task, a committee spokesman said, is to calm the people, normalize the work of enterprises, and transfer full power to the legitimate government. It was stressed that the committee was forced to resort to extreme measures to bing about order—this means the appeal to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the head of the Vilnius garrison—as the Lithuanian Supreme Council is not in control of the situation in the republic.

TV Resumes in Lithuania Despite Equipment Theft

LD1301184291 Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Here are two reports that have come in since we went on the air with this bulletin:

Television resumed work in Lithuania this afternoon. It is already possible to watch programs of the First Program of Central Television in the republic.

Radio appeals to servicemen that they should not carry out the orders of their commanders are constantly being heard from the Supreme Soviet building and the radio station.

One more report which directly concerns colleagues whom I left only yesterday. Thugs committing excesses have made off with an apparatus from the Central Television's correspondents' office, the value of which is put at approximately half a million rubles on the black market, a TASS report says. This is the same apparatus with the aid of which we transmitted reports throughout last week.

Igor Minayev, a Vremya special correspondent, and Sergey (Delbukh), an operator, who have arrived in Vilnius, will nonetheless be making reports because there is still a camera. The correspondents intend to transmit a report about events in the city today.

'Official Version' of Vilnius Events Presented

LD1301220491 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Presented by Tatyana Mitkova; from the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] [Mitkova] At the request of television viewers, we are presenting the official version of what preceded the actions of the troops in Lithuania. Newsreader Yelena Kovalenko will acquaint you with it.

[Kovalenko] According to information that has come in, the National Salvation Committee, representing the mass public movements of Lithuania, sent its representatives to the republican legislature—more than 80 people—for talks on the extremely tense situation that has arisen in Lithuania. The delegation was not only not received, it was beaten up; the thugs who attacked the representatives of the public were using heavy metal objects, and bars.

Twenty-eight people were injured during this and were taken to hospitals. The fate of 20 of them is as yet unknown. Then representatives of the National Salvation Committee appealed to television center, from where manifestly provocative calls had recently been issued for disobedience and even armed resistance to the organs of central power. The radio had broadcast open calls for war with the Soviet Union.

At the television center, too, the representatives of the republic's mass public organizations were received with hostility. Dozens of armed people moved against them, representing, it was revealed, Sajudis circles. Under these conditions it had already become impossible to act with the aid of exhortations and appeals. Hundreds of people duped by separatist propaganda were ready for extreme acts. The situation was becoming inflamed so quickly that those who had come to television center were forced to seek the assistance of military personnel who were there.

A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is currently in Lithuania; it has had meetings with thousands of people, veterans, workers, women, students; people have voiced their anger with the actions of the republican leadership, and are asking to be defended from arbitrary rule and violence.

[Mitkova] That was the official version of what preceded the actions of the troops in Vilnius and Kaunas, and this is, unfortunately, all of the information from Lithuania which has been possible for Television News Service.

Sajudis Said 'First To Open Fire'

LD1301202591 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We will start the broadcast with a review of events over the past 24 hours in Lithuania. Last night was a sleepless one in Vilnius. Today began as the first day of life under the curfew laws. Moreover, it turned out that there are two such orders: from Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Landsbergis and from the National Salvation Committee of Lithuania.

Nevertheless, as reported from Independence Square—this is in front of the Supreme Soviet building—thousands of people gathered, and, according to some reports, tens of thousands. The telegram says that people on the square listened attentively to a relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet sitting.

Landsbergis accused President Gorbachev of not keeping his promise not to use military force; but unfortunately the chairman of Lithuanian Supreme Soviet did not clarify that it was not the soldiers who were first to open fire at the Gosteleradio premises, but the Sajudis guards. He also did not mention that a Soviet serviceman was killed by a shot in the back.

It is reported that in their speeches, the leaders of Lithuania—Landsbergis and Motieka—stressed that Lithuania is in a state of war with the USSR. In another situation this would simply be an incident, but in the current explosive situation this is a far from inoffensive statement.

One cannot forget that a day earlier the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on actions in the extraordinary situation, according to which the department for the protection of the country was permitted to use weapons.

A little later you will hear an appraisal of the situation today from the USSR minister of internal affairs—an interview with whom we recorded in our studio, directly before the start of the "Vremya" program.

The shots you are now seeing [video shows tanks milling around, swinging their turrets, releasing clouds of white smoke; civilians running] were taken in Vilnius at night, when the military was taking control of the Gosteleradio building and the television tower. It is reported that in the beginning worker's detachments arrived at the scene of the actions. Those who had taken up the defense of these facilities threw bottles with flammable mixtures at those who had arrived, and explosions were heard. Later, reports were received that about 1,500 armed individuals from the department for the protection of the country were inside the television tower.

After an appeal from the National Salvation Committee, the military went into action. In clashes in several places, there were casualties, the number of which is being clarified.

The National Salvation Committee of Lithuania has explained its goals and tasks to the population. There is no question of any toppling of the legitimately elected legisalture and government of Lithuania, the address says.

The committee appealed for aid, as an extreme measure, to the head of the Vilnius garrison and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the aim of normalizing the situation inasmuch as, in the view of the National Salvation Committee, the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet is not in control of the situation in the republic.

A delegation from the USSR Council of the Federation today arrived in Lithuania. Its members—Oleynik, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet; and Dementey, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet—met representatives of the National Salvation Committee of Lithuania. The delegation then held a meeting with Landsbergis in the republic's Supreme Soviet.

A telegram has just arrived saying that, in connection with recent events, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet, has flown to the Baltic region.

During the day, one of the sensations in Vilnius and throughout the republic were reports about the disappearance of the newly elected Prime Minister Simenas. Another one, Gedeyminas Vagnolius, was even elected to replace him; but Simenas has been found, and everything is alright.

On Conflicting Casualty Reports

LD1301214991 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Report by announcer Tatyana Mitkova; from the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] [Mitkova] Looking through the reports of the world's news agencies, it has not been difficult to determine which events and which region received the main attention of journalists today. Even yesterday it was still the Persian Gulf, but the past day has put the accent clearly on Lithuania.

Last night, as TASS reported, subunits of paratroops and militia occupied the republican television center. To begin with there was talk of two people having died and 92 having been injured. Lithuania's mass information media and foreign news agencies gave higher figures. Pugo, the USSR minister of internal affairs, said in a "Vremya" program interview that there were no fewer than 10 people killed. According to Olekas, Lithuania's minister of health, there were 14 dead in just one of the city's morgues. There were more than 100 injured. As TASS reported, Yazov, the minister of defense, ordered measures to be taken to return those troops who had deserted from Army and Ministry of Internal Affairs units.

TASS reported that Lithuania's worker collectives demanded that presidential rule be introduced in the republic.

PRAVDA Report Rounds Up Vilnius Events

PM1301193591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 91 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Report by special correspondents Yu. Stroganov and V. Shirokov: "Threat Hanging Over Lithuania"]

[Text] Vilnius—We had no idea how to begin this report. Events in Lithuania grew increasingly alarming over the last few days. Life itself provided an opening....

It was about 0200 hours when we were woken up by the crackle of automatic weapons. The shots were being fired around the Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. We decided to run the risk and find out what was happening.

Having covered a few dozen meters, we saw a cloud of smoke and a bright spotlight shining through it. Several infantry combat vehicles and armored personnel carriers were parked along the embankment near the building. Handfuls of soldiers and militiamen held back the pressing crowd. Every now and again, soldiers fired blanks into the air. We had missed the start of the storming of the building.

A few people ran by with stretchers.

An ambulance arrived. We asked the medic:

"Are there any wounded?"

"There are."

We got to the hospital. There were two teenagers sitting in the reception room, their legs bandaged and blood already seeping through the dressings. Someone was brought in on a stretcher, wrapped in a blanket. There were pools of blood on the tarmac outside the reception room.

Thousands of people stood in gloomy concentrated silence in the square outside the republican legislature. Slogans about "fascists" and "occupiers" were to be seen here and there. Over the loudspeaker, V. Landsbergis was calling on Lithuania's inhabitants to go out on general strike.

It was about 0400....

At first light we arrived at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee building. It looked as if people there had not slept through the night, either. Their eyes were red, their faces sleepy-looking.

We asked M. Burokevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, to tell us what had happened overnight. He replied:

"The situation in the republic was getting tenser with each passing day. Especially fierce anti-Soviet messages were being broadcast all day and night yesterday. Everything Soviet was being denigrated, while people who had waged active struggle against the Soviet power during the Hitlerite occupation and the postwar years were being lauded. Their 'feats' were being extolled sky-high. They were being described as fighters for Lithuania's independence. The suggestion was being made that Lithuanians were chosen people. Never in my life have I heard such downright malicious programs. [no end quotes printed]

Statements were even being broadcast to the effect that henceforth Lithuania is in a state of war with the USSR. Calls for armed struggle against the Soviet Union were being made. Indignant letters started arriving from working people, demanding an end to the distortion of facts, the demagogical calls, the falsification of history, and the whipping up of hysteria. And when representatives of the Lithuanian Committee for National Salvation, set up by the republic's working people, arrived at the legisalture to hand in their protest, they were beaten up by thugs. That was when the Committee for National Salvation appealed to workers belonging to volunteer detachments for support. They were also beaten up....

The volunteer detachments, together with the military, took the Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting building and the television tower under their protection. Sharp clashes ensued and weapons were used. Republican Prosecutor A. Petrauskas is now investigating the number of persons killed and injured.

With a view to the maintenance of order, the Committee for National Salvation appealed to the Vilnius Garrison military commandant to impose a curfew. The curfew will come into force as of 2200 hours on 13 January.

As we can see, the whipping up of tension and the deliberate exacerbation of the situation brought about an explosion and human tragedies. Let us try to put events of the last few days in some chronological order.

Out of all the usual newspapers, only one—the state publication LETUVOS AYDAS [as transliterated]—appeared on newsstands in the morning of 12 January. The spot where the printing site should be specified was covered by a black line. Not a single newspaper appeared that day in the Press House—the Lithuanian publishing house of the CPSU Central Committee which had come under protection. But LETUVOS AYDAS was joined for the first time by the free publication LAYSVA LETUVA [as transliterated], set up by a group of journalists from several newspapers based in the Press House.

The front page of LETUVOS AYDAS, devoted to events in the republic, called on inhabitants to engage in civil disobedience.

The news of the creation of the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee produced a sharp reaction among the republic's official circles. They did not recognize its legitimacy.

The vigil in Independence Square outside the legisalture building, which was launched following a call by Lithuania's Supreme Soviet, was kept up through the night of 11-12 January, even though the crowd had diminished somewhat. People held up banners identifying the cities from where they had come—Telshchyay, Yurbarkas, Mazheykyay, Panevezhis, and others. All the talk was about Lithuania's occupation by the Soviet Union. No discussion at all of the causes which have brought the republic to a profound political and economic crisis, which were clearly identified in the address by USSR President M.S. Gorbachev to the Lithuanian SSR legisalture.

The television carried almost nonstop reports from Independence Square. Passions were being inflamed by reports about operations by the "occupation army" on Lithuanian territory. There was no mention of the fact that the Army was implementing the relevant decrees by the USSR president. Nor was there any mention of the fact that one of the functions of Soviet Army subunits is to help in implementing the draft into the Armed Forces. It was reported that the draft had been significantly stepped up over the last few days. But a group of Territorial Defense Department volunteers were swearing an oath of loyalty to Lithuania in the parliament building on that day.

Conversations with people in Independence Square make it clear that not everyone in the republic agrees with the legislators' views. The square was literally divided in two. The other side was also crowded by thousands of people. They demanded the the legislature's resignation and the introduction of presidential rule.

A poll of the population about people's attitudes toward the Union treaty, conducted in the republic by the Lithuanian Communist Party, shows that by no means everyone shares the legislature's aspirations. In the complex conditions of moral terror, 150,000 signatures have already been collected in favor of sovereign Lithuania's development as member of the Union. But their views are being ignored. Speaking on television, Supreme Soviet Deputy Chairman K. Moteka said:

"We are in a state of war with the Soviet Union..."

Sundry rumors about both the Soviet Army and the Territorial Defense Service are circulating in Vilnius after the tragic night. The Vilnius Garrison command invited journalists to view the trophies captured in the Territorial Defense Department. They include edged weapons, a gas container, [nunchaki] [meaning unknown], a mass of documents, many of which are singed along the edges—there had been a last minute attempt to burn them, and lists of self-defense combat groups.

There were also a different kind of documents. Lists of members of the Communist Party, Christian Party, and Social Democratic Party aktiv members. Each name was followed by biographical details, place of residence, and reasons why it appears on the list. Here are a few reasons: "Criticizes Sajudis", "Taught scientific communism," "Mistreats children".... There are also documents dealing with party records and even a list of former people's defenders—how they ended up in the department is incomprehensible.

The situation in Vilnius remains as tense as ever.

Lithuanian Radio Reports Events 13 January

LD1301023391

[Editorial Report] Lithuanian radio, broadcasting from Kaunas at 666 KHz, is intercepted at 0050 GMT on 13 January with poor reception. This radio is also monitored broadcasting from unidentified locations on 9710 Khz and 6010 Khz at various times on 13 January.

Throughout the day the radio carries music interspersed with news, announcements, and appeals originating from its studio in Kaunas and from the Supreme Council building in Vilnius.

An announcement is broadcast in Russian at 0050 GMT and repeated in Lithuanian at 0120 GMT:

"Dear people of Lithuania! Dear friends abroad! Attention. This is Lithuanian radio. We are talking to you. Our regular Lithuanian programs were broken by military force. We are informing Lithuanian people and nations of Europe and the whole world. The silence or unknown voices don't mention we are refusing our aim. The most of us are going to continue the way of the Lithuanian independence. We are talking to everyone who listens to us. It's possible to break us by force, but nobody can force us to refuse our independence and freedom.

"This is radio station Kaunas, Radio Kaunas, the last radio station in Lithuania."

At 0145 GMT on 13 January the announcer reports:

"The information has now been confirmed that nine people were killed at the TV committee."

At 0200 GMT the announcer appeals for people to surround the radio station in (?Siauliai). The announcer says that, if challenged, the people should not resist to avoid bloodshed. The announcer says the Lithuanian Supreme Council continues to function.

At 0220 GMT, the announcer broadcasts an announcement in French urging people to launch protest actions throughout Lithuania at 1000 GMT 13 January. She also urges them to attend church on Sunday.

At 0225 GMT, the announcer, in English and Lithuanian, appeals to Latvia, Estonia, and the world. She says 100 paratroopers are approaching the radio station. She says a dead Soviet soldier near the Supreme Council building may be used in a provocation. She asks that lights be turned off. The announcer repeats the appeal in Russian.

The announcer then says: "Urgent announcement: The Lithuanian Supreme Council building is under attack now! Shots are being heard, but so far only blanks are being used."

At 0240 GMT the announcer says: "Esteemed people! There are already casualties in Lithuania. One hundred and eight people have been wounded, and nine have been killed. We appeal to all people of good will for help. Our freedom is your freedom."

At 0248 GMT, the announcer says lies are being spread that the Lithuanian Supreme Council and government are no longer in existence. She notes this is a blatant lie, since the council is working normally. She notes Foreign Minister Saudargas and a second individual have been delegated to represent the Lithuanian people. (The law is texted from a repeat at 1049 GMT)

At 0249 GMT, the announcer appeals for support in English, French, German and Russian: "All people of good will, we appeal for your support. Lithuania has already suffered 9 fatalities and 108 wounded." She says a telephone call from Vilnius indicates the council and government are meeting to discuss the situation, and that people are not bound to obey any other illegitimate government.

At 0300 GMT, the following announcement is broadcast: "Here is some more information we just received: Audrius Butkevicius, director of the country's defense department, made an announcement at the Supreme Council to prepare the legislature's defense, since there is some information that, in the city of Vilnius, groups of armed individuals changed into [persirengusi] civilian clothes and are preparing to storm the Supreme Council. We ask those who are assembled at the Supreme Council building to step back 200 meters from the building but not to abandon the area. Draw back, but do not leave the area."

At 0320 GMT, the following appeal is carried in French, English, Russian, and German: "This is Lithuania's appeal for help! Help us! Help us!"

At 0325 GMT, the announcer interrupts music to announce that Savickas Algimantas, who is not further

identified, has just arrived. Algimantas,says he was wounded at the Kaunas telephone exchange by plain-clothesmen who told him to go home and shot him when he refused.

The following announcement is aired at 0326 GMT: "Esteemed people of Lithuania: According to our information, at the moment 108 people have been wounded, and seven have been killed. The report has just come in that tanks of the occupation army are moving toward the Vilnius radio station. Please, everybody, come and protect it!"

At 0327 GMT, after calls for the public to protect the radio station in Vilnius, the announcer calls on the public to surround and protect the radio station in Siskiniai, saying: "We received information that three vehicles are coming with 150 paratroopers." The announcer, speaking on behalf of the Siskiniai city municipality, then asks the people not to fight to prevent bloodshed.

The following announcement is broadcast at 0329 GMT: "We just received a phone call from Health Minister Juozas Oleka, confirming that 108 people have been wounded and nine are dead in Vilnius." The announcement is followed by a Sajudis announcement calling on Lithuanians to go on general strike.

The announcer then says: "The last free radio station in Kaunas will soon be silent because Soviet tanks are now approaching the building."

At 0335 GMT the following appeal is broadcast in Russian: "An appeal to Russian soldiers: Russian soldiers approaching the last free radio station of Lithuania! Think again! At this difficult moment, it is no crime not to obey the calls of your commanders to shoot at Lithuania's peaceful people. You know that without democracy in Lithuania, there will be no democracy in your country. Our freedom is your freedom!"

The announcer says at 0337 GMT: "More than 100 people have been seriously wounded, and 11 have been killed."

At 0343 GMT the announcer repeats the report that 11 people have been killed in German, Polish, French, and Russian.

The following announcement is broadcast at 0348 GMT: "I must announce that the Norwegian Government has appealed to the United Nations Security Council through Leonas Goda, Lithuanian representative in Norway, for help."

At 0405 GMT the announcer interrupts music with the following appeal in Lithuanian, English, French, Polish, German, and Russian: "The Health Security Department addresses all good-will organizations worldwide. We are in great need of all kinds of medicines, bandages, surgical gloves, analgesics, and other medicines. We have more than 100 wounded and 11 people dead."

AT 0425 GMT, the announcer interrupts the music to reiterate that Lithuanian legislators continue to work in the Supreme Council building and that military vehicles are moving toward "Radio Kaunas."

The announcer says at 0455 GMT: "We have more than 100 wounded and 12 dead."

At 0506 GMT, the announcer interrupts music to urge the public to rally at 0700 GMT opposite the Supreme Council building since the Yedinstvo movement, the pro-Soviet movement in Lithuania, will be gathering there.

AT 0543 GMT the announcer interrupts music with the following: "Our station is being attacked!" A second announcer comes on, saying: "We are sorry, we are very sorry, however, some confusion is taking place. We will inform you about all the events somewhat later. As long as you hear music, this means we are still on the air."

At 0553 GMT the announcer interrupts music to urge the public to come to Gediminas Prospect and streets leading to it with tractors and trucks to block the road and the attackers. The call is followed by warnings to citizens of Kaunas, Taurage, Svencionys, and other cities on travel to Vilnius.

The announcer reports that the Supreme Council's Committee for the Defense of Lithuania, consisting of eight people, announced that people are urgently needed to block the streets leading to the Supreme Council building with heavy vehicles and to barricade access to the main government building.

The announcer interrupts music at 0620 GMT to urge the public to fly their flags.

At 0625 GMT the announcer lists the names and addresses of those killed in the fighting.

At 0709 GMT the radio broadcasts an announcement in Russian that days of mourning will be observed on 13, 14, and 15 January. Flags will be hoisted, bells will ring in all churches, and mass will be celebrated in Kaunas Cathedral and all churches.

Deputy Rupeika reports by telephone from Vilnius that there is a mass of people in Independence Square in Vilnius. Deputy Rupeika says that heavy trucks are essential in Vilnius to resist heavy military equipment. There is a barricade erected in front of the library. According to Rupeika, there are about 60,000 people in the square. The same report is repeated in English and Russian.

The announcer says that after Vilnius Radio and TV were seized by Soviet troops at midnight, Kaunas started broadcasting at 0210 local time. (0010 GMT).

At 0718 GMT Professor Lucija Backauskaite says that she recently talked on the telephone with Sweden and explained to her acquaintance the situation in Lithuania. She says that people should be calm: "The country is

being occupied. Tanks are everywhere, in all the streets." She stresses that objective news should be broadcast all the time so that the world will realize what is happening.

At 0725 GMT the announcer asks people to go to various important buildings to mount vigil. An unidentified speaker addresses people on behalf of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party and asks all people in the world to express solidarity with Lithuania.

At 0727 GMT the announces says that Kaunas is on the air and music will be played.

At 0732 GMT the announcer continues: This morning the Supreme Council has honored those who were killed. The announcer reads their names. A poem is read asking all presidents and prime ministers to help, and asks them why are they afraid to face the truth. The same poem is read in English.

The announcer says that tanks have surrounded the radio and television station and asks people to come to help. This is repeated in English.

At 0740 GMT the announcer says the military radio station Sovetskaya Litva has accused the Lithuanian Government of using arms and gas against troops. A message from the Supreme Council denounces this as a lie.

At 0745 GMT an announcement is read stating that the Supreme Council has authorized the Foreign Minister, Saudargas, to form a Lithuanian government in exile. Prime Minister Simenas has been kidnapped by soldiers, together with his family. Gediminas Vagnorius has been appointed the new prime minister of Lithuania.

At 0800 GMT the announcer states that Lithuanian radio is operating from the Supreme Council building.

At 0805 GMT the announcer says that a session of the Supreme Council is taking place. There are about 100 deputies present. Deputy Ozolas reports that the situation concerning Prime Minister Simenas is not clear. He may have been kidnapped and therefore the Supreme Council has appointed Gediminas Vagnorius as the new prime minister. All other ministers remain as before.

At 0808 GMT the announcer asks residents of Kaunas to come to the radio station. The announcer says that Jermalavicius-led radio station has started operating by announcing that curfew has been introduced. The announcer asks people to ignore this.

At 0815 GMT it is announced that Zigmas Vaisvila has been appointed deputy prime minister.

At 0820 GMT the announcer says that tanks are approaching the Supreme Council building. At 0827 GMT an indistinct voice on a loudspeaker can be heard. The announcer says the column of tanks has just passed the Supreme Council building. A voice in Russian can be heard from a loudspeaker, as the crowd shouts "Lietuva" [Lithuania]. The crowd sings patriotic songs and the national anthem.

At 0833 GMT an announcement from Supreme Council session states that the tanks are approaching.

At 0835 GMT the station broadcasts an appeal in Russian warning against the "armed bandits filled with lies and desiring to crush democracy." This is followed by an appeal in Russian to the soldiers not to shoot at defenseless people and asking Russians residing in Lithuania to stand together with the Lithuanian people. These appeals are attributed to an Orthodox parish priest in Kaunas.

At 0840 GMT Deputy Rupeika reports that the column of tanks has passed the Supreme Council building. The Canadian consul is present in the Supreme Council and is talking to Landsbergis. The tanks did not stop at the building. Paratroops visited a local hospital and took away the body of a soldier who was probably killed by mistake by automatic-weapon fire by Soviet soldiers. Patriotic songs follow.

At 0859 GMT the new prime minister, Vagnorius, appeals to the Lithuanian people to preserve calm in spite of the very complex situation. He says that Landsbergis has just had a meeting with the Canadian consul. A Moscow delegation arrived this morning in Vilnius. According to information on hand, somebody is attempting to establish a parallel government in Lithuania. He will try to keep the people informed about events. So far 13 people have been killed—12 shot and one crushed to death.

At 0904 GMT the announcer says that so far more than 100 people have been injured. Although a curfew has been announced, it is not valid or legal in Lithuania. He repeats that this broadcast is originating from the Supreme Council building.

A Sajudis representative announces that a general political strike is to take place in Lithuania on Monday. Only medical and food supply institutions should work.

At 0922 GMT the announcer says that a meeting is to take place in Leningrad in support of Lithuania. He says that a mass meeting is taking place in front of the Supreme Council building. People are behaving calmly and with dignity. So far there is no Yedinstvo meeting there. The deputies are leaving the building from time to time to speak to the people.

A mass meeting has already started in Kaunas, the announcer says.

At 0942 GMT the announcer says that Finnish Television has picked up Vilnius Television and promises to rebroadcast it to the world.

At 0950 GMT the announcer broadcasts a Supreme Council statement saying that unauthorized persons have proclaimed a curfew in Lithuania. This is not valid,

but knowing the behavior of the Soviet Army, everyone should be careful. The main road between Vilnius and Kaunas is blocked. Shots can be heard from Vilnius city center. At present there are about 80,000 people in front of the Supreme Council building.

At 0953 GMT the announcer says that a column of tanks passed the Supreme Council building at 0845. Then shots could be heard from the direction of the city center. Lithuanian flags are bound with black ribbons. There are also Belorussian and Polish flags. Disinformation is being broadcast by a radio station near Svencionys.

At 0955 GMT the following report is broadcast: "I am also reading some information that notes that the 451 meter wave [666 kHz] of Lithuanian First Radio Station is broadcasting disinformation from Vilnius and Svencionys rayons. Please do not listen to the enemy talk."

At 0957 GMT a statement is read by the Lomza bishop in Poland expressing sympathy for the Lithuanian cardinal. This is read in Polish, followed by Lithuanian translation.

At 1000 GMT the announcer states that at present people are gathering in Moscow's Gorkiy Street to protest against the actions of the Soviet Army in Lithuania. The people will march from there to Red Square.

At 1005 GMT Vytautas Landsbergis says in a statement that the prime minister must have been abducted and therefore another prime minister, Vagnorius, has been appointed. He has spoken to many world leaders and was not very diplomatic in his language. His attempts to contact Gorbachev were of no avail. He still hopes that some world leaders will respond to his appeals. Landsbergis adds that a delegation from Moscow has arrived in Vilnius. It was decided at a Moscow meeting not to use force against Lithuania—you all see how this decision is being implemented, he says.

At 1018 GMT the announcer says that Moscow Central Television has accused the Lithuanian government of causing all this present trouble. This is a lie. At 1020 GMT the station broadcasts an appeal to soldiers on behalf of Lithuanian orphans reminding them that they have their parents and their homeland and should not contribute to increasing the number of orphans.

Television reporters who filmed the occupying of the television premises are asked to copy their materials and deliver the originals to the Supreme Council. Copies should be preserved at all costs.

At 1031 GMT the announcer says that members of the delegation from Moscow are now entering the Supreme Council building and going to Landsbergis' office. He says, on English: "Here is the most recent information from Vilnius. Benas Rupeika, member of Lithuanian Parliament, announced at 1230 that the members of the Federal Council from Moscow, Ukrainian member Boris Oleynik, Dementey from Belorussia, and Ter-Petrosyan from Armenia, entered the houses of parliament of Lithuania. These people were sent to Lithuania in accordance with President Gorbachev. In Vilnius they were shown the places where the nighttime tragedies took place. They were accompanied by Mr. Kazimieras Uoka member of the Lithuanian parliament. The members of the delegation were persecuted by Soviet Army soldiers, those who organized the tragedies of the killing of innocent people in Vilnius. Now they can understand in which direction the column of tanks headed this morning. We believe that the guests from Moscow will enter the hall of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania and we believe that they will see what is really going on in Lithuania."

At 1049 GMT the law preparing for a government-in-exile is repeated:

"A law of the Republic of Lithuania on the functioning of the Lithuanian goverment-in-exile in connection with the fact that aggressive forces of the USSR have initiated armed aggression, which has created a real danger to the actions of the republic's lawful institutions and authorities:

"(?In connection with the fact that) a real threat has appeared to its functioning and to the entire Republic of Lithuania and its existence, the Supreme Council has decided: Because of the violence or other aggression which in 1991 prevented the Supreme Council—lawfully elected by the residents of the Republic of Lithuania—from carrying out its powers, a Lithuanian government-in-exile must be established. It establishes that the powers of the Lithuanian government in exile start from the moment it becomes clear the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania is unable to gather together and freely make decisions. From that very moment, all powers in 11 January 1991 the powers of the Lithuanian Government, together with the leading duties and the former republican ministers, are considered not in effect [sentence as heard].

"Second, in the name of the Lithuanian Government, in the name of the leaders of the Lithuanian government-in-exile, Algirdas Saudargas, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, is appointed chairman minister in exile and he is given the right to appoint members of the Lithuanian Government and members of the diplomatic corps of the Republic of Lithuania in exile.

"This law comes into effect from the moment of its adoption. Signed by Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania."

At 1114 GMT the announcer says that Finnish television is broadcasting the entite program of Lithuanian television, and German television is broadcasting excerpts. The station broadcasts a request to revoke Gorbachev's Nobel peace prize.

At 1120 GMT it is reported that Deputy Ivanov in Leningrad is going on a hunger strike and that a protest rally is to take place there.

At 1125 GMT a letter from Snieckus is read, stating that the Snieckus residents support Lithuania. At 1152 GMT the announcer says that the delegation from Moscow has been shown television coverage of bloody scenes in Vilnius. At present the delegation is holding an official meeting with the Supreme Council Presidium. It seems that the delegation is also eager to meet the other side—the Burokevicius and Naudziunas people.

At 1215 GMT Deputy Stankevicius states that a general strike should take place only if the Lithuanian Supreme Council and the government can no longer function; otherwise people have to work.

At 1225 GMT the announcer says the commission from Moscow which arrived in Vilnius consists of eight persons.

At 1226 GMT an announcer at the Supreme Council building states that foreign correspondents are present there and that Lithuania's radio can still be heard abroad. A plenary session of the Supreme Council should take place today, he adds.

At 1230 GMT the station reports that a rally in Moscow attended by about 2,000 people in support of Lithuania took place today. Some young people wanted to enter Red Square but were prevented by the militia armed with truncheons.

At 1234 GMT a Russian speaker describes last night's scenes in Vilnius, saying the he cannot comprehend how soldiers could shoot at unarmed people.

At 1236 GMT the announcer says that according to journalists, Shevardnadze has said that a military coup is being prepared in the Soviet Union and Lithuania is a testing ground for this.

At 1238 GMT it is reported that a rally in support of Lithuania is to be held in Kiev today.

At 1240 GMT the announcer says that Polish artists will picket the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw, and a meeting in support of Lithuania is taking place in Riga.

At 1246 GMT Deputy Rupeika reports that barricades have been erected around the Supreme Council building and that the people are not leaving the ares.

At 1250 GMT an announcement is read stating that Estonia's Ruutel has made an appeal to President Gorbachev.

At 1304 GMT the announcer states that the Swedish consul in Riga has arrived in Vilnius and is now talking to Landsbergis.

At 1305 GMT Deputy Cepaitis states that reports by foreign agencies that the Lithuanian Supreme Council has received some ul[illegible]matum about leaving the building are not true. No ultimatum has been received. He appeals to people not to go near the TV tower and not to provoke the soldiers; enough blood has been shed. Be careful with the frenzied Soviet invaders, he urges.

At 1308 GMT an announcement says that mass will be celebrated at 1900 local time to honor those who lost their lives last night.

At 1312 GMT the announcer states that 15 soldiers of Russian nationality have deserted from the Soviet Army. They should not be regarded as enemies and should be given sanctuary. This has been reported by the Supreme Council. He adds that schools will be closed tomorrow for the day of mourning.

At 1315 GMT the announcer says that a protest meeting attended by 3,000 people has taken place in Silale.

At 1317 GMT the announcer says that Georgian television has closed down for 15 minutes in support of Lithuania, and at present a protest rally is taking place there. Messages of support are coming in from all parts of Lithuania.

At 1400 GMT it is announced that Polish television will broadcast a special program devoted to events in Lithuania. People of Poland are collecting medicine for Lithuania. A rally in Leningrad demands that Gorbachev's Nobel Peace Prize be revoked and that the Soviet Army be withdrawn from Lithuania.

At 1416 GMT the station broadcasts an announcement by the Supreme Council that the bodies of those killed will be laid in state in the Sport Palace in Vilnius tomorrow at 1400 local time.

At 1424 GMT Lithuanian President Landsbergis delivers a 16-minute speech to the Supreme Council. He mentions his telephone conversations with Yeltsin and says that a meeting with Yeltsin may be arranged. He mentions that there is currently a breathing space in events, which may last one or two hours or longer.

At 1457 GMT a summary of the speech by Landsbergis is broadcast in Russian; Landsbergis stated that former prime minister Simenas has reappeared. According to this summary, "Vytautas Landsbergis said that he had spoken three times this morning to Boris Yeltsin. The latter reported that he had issued a statement and warning to the USSR president about the situation in Lithuania and the illegal actions of the Soviet Army. He called this act anti-constitutional and a violation of the law.

"As well as this, Vytautas Landsbergis reported that Yeltsin had spoken with General Yazov, who stated that he did not know many details and had not given the order to shoot people."

The announcer continues:

"It is reported that ex-premier Albertas Simenas returned unexpectedly at the session. As Vytautas Landsbergis reported, he had experienced great difficulty [words indistinct]. It was difficult for him to get back,

and the chairman of the Supreme Council said that it was hardly worth making an issue out of it. Clearly, this problem can be tackled in some way. This issue is now being discussed by the deputies."

At 1501 GMT the station broadcasts an announcement that gas may be used in an attack on the Supreme Council. Therefore people should have gas masks and scarves with which to cover their heads.

At 1503 GMT, with deteriorating reception, the station announces that the session of the Supreme Council is postponed and combat readiness has been proclaimed in expectation of an attack.

At 1510 GMT Landsbergis appeals in Russian to the Soviets to stop murders. He appeals to all peoples to be united to protect peace.

At 1605 GMT the announcer reports that a closed session of the Supreme Council is taking place. According to him, there is no further important information.

At 1625 GMT Deputy Cepaitis reports that the deputies discussed the return of former prime minister Simenas at the closed session of the Supreme Council; no decision was made.

At 1637 GMT the station reports that a mass meeting in support of Lithuania was held today in Kishinev. Attempts were made to contact Gorbachev, but the reply was that he was having lunch.

The announcer then describes how a Russian woman was yesterday beaten up by soldiers. She was taking part in a vigil and now she says that she supports and will support Lithuania.

At 1644 GMT the announcer says that all the neighboring countries support Lithuania. However, there has not been much response today from the U.S. mass media. The announcer says that the Moscow delegation which left for discussions in the northern townlet housing the Soviet garrison has proposed that talks be held between the Lithuanian Government and the military authorities.

At 1650 GMT Deputy Benas Rupeika speaks against those people who betray Lithuania and cooperate with the invaders. There are not many of them and in due course they will have their retribution from the Lithuanian people. Special attention in this statement is paid to a television official who has already gone to the other side and who, most likely, will now serve the enemy in its propaganda efforts.

The announcer says that one woman has noticed that some soldiers have changed into civilian clothes and one should be aware of possible provocateurs. Many messages of support are being received; a meeting supporting Lithuania took place in Tbilisi.

Cekuolis, editor of the Lithuanian newspaper GIMTASIS KRASTAS, stresses that freedom cannot be achieved without sacrifices; Lithuania is so far doing well in these difficult times and the Lithuanians should be proud of having started the wind blowing against the evil represented by the Soviet Union.

A woman then states that the Lithuanian newspaper ATGIMIMAS may be published today.

A woman states in Russian that today that former Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene was on television in Moscow supplying objective information about the events in Lithuania.

At 1721 GMT Deputy Cepaitis says that Deputy Abisala plans to conduct negotiations with representatives from the military.

At 1724 GMT a woman says that, according to the Lithuanian Deputy Medvedevas, the Russian Federation will reassess its position on the USSR budget if the Soviet Union does not stop aggression in Lithuania. The Russian legislature will also request that its youths serving in the Soviet Army be returned home.

At 1745 GMT an unidentified man describes how paratroopers attacked the television tower. He and his colleagues were pressed to the wall by tanks, shots were fired, and one of his friends was wounded. Tanks were firing with their guns aimed low, and people were affected by the air pressure from these shots.

At 1753 GMT physicians at a hospital describe operations conducted on those who had been wounded. A lot of blood has been used on transfusions. All physicians are on duty in the hospital and ready to accept casualties.

A message from 43 people in Moscow who are going on hunger strike in support of Lithuania is read. Information has been received that Yeltsin is coming to the Baltic states.

At 1812 GMT the announcers discuss the "Vremya" program on Moscow Television, criticizing it for lack of objective information.

At 1815 GMT Deputy Sakalas reads an appeal of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party to social democrats, asking them not to cooperate with the invaders.

A deputy of the Leningrad City Soviet then says in Russian that today Russia expressed itself in support of Lithuania and appeals to the Russians residing in Lithuania to support it, too. He hopes that soldiers who are currently in Lithuania will listen to him, and he asks them not to carry out their commanders' criminal orders.

At 1821 GMT an appeal from the Lithuanian cardinal and the entire Lithuanian Episcopate is read, urging Gorbachev to order an end to the aggression.

At 1844 GMT an appeal to World Human Rights organizations from the Lithuanian Association for the Defense of Human Rights is read by the announcer, in English:

"To the Human Rights Center of the United Nations Organization, the Human Rights Defense Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, and to all international organizations defending human rights and national rights.

"The Soviet Union sent additional armed forces to Lithuania and has used violent means against innocent, peaceful, non-provocative inhabitants, and against the legitimately elected government of the republic. Soviet forces have taken over our offices, newspaper establishment center, central radio and television premises, and many others. These paratroopers are helping the Soviet occupying forces to organize antigovernmental actions. They have usurped official buildings. During the attack on the central radio and television complex in Vilnius, 13 innocent, unarmed young people were murdered and 165 people wounded. They have blocked the house of Parliament. The Soviet Government is constantly scurrying to compile misinformation concerning events occurring in Lithuania. No morally revolting arguments from occupying forces can justify threatening violence and the use of brutal naked force by soldiers. By arrogantly breaking laws of the Lithuanian Republic, the Soviet armed forces blatantly disregard and violate international law. There actions are unlawful. In this way the Soviet Union injures the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, the Pact of the United Nations Citizens and Political Rights.

"We appeal to all international organizations defending human rights and nation rights, and ask to stop the mega-machine of military hydra in order to interrupt the arrogant violation of universally accepted human rights in the Lithuanian Republic. Most of the adult population of Lithuania insits on driving out the Soviet occupying forces. This leaving of Soviet forces is to become an object of the conferring between the Lithuanian Republic and Soviet Union. We demand, as is our right, [that] the throwing out of the Soviet forces wil be discussed at a session of the United Nations Security Council.

"Help us! We invite observers from the United Nations Security Council and other international organizations to control aggression of the occupiers in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. We repeat: Help us!

"On behalf of the Lithuanian Human Rights Defense Association have signed: Viktor Petkus, Antanas Buracas, Algintas Barinskas, and Rimantas Dincius."

The Moscow television program "Vremya" is then criticized as are acts of vandalism in buildings occupied by the paratroopers. According to the announcer, television equipment has been destroyed in Vilnius.

At 1913 GMT Landsbergis reads an appeal to the people of Lithuania.

This is followed by details of places for visitors to spend the night in Vilnius. An unidentified deputy says that some deputies, including the chairman of the Supreme Council, will stay overnight in the building and others will come tomorrow for the session.

At 1929 GMT an unidentified deputy says that the Army has promised to withdraw patrols from the city tonight.

At 1938 GMT a call is made to all members of the Presidium and members of the government to assemble in the chairman's office.

The deputy then repeats his statement. According to him, a truce has been proclaimed for tonight; the Army is withdrawing patrols all over Lithuania. He asks people to disperse.

The Caritas Society appeal is made in Lithuanian, English, and Russian to International Caritas Society for support of Lithuania.

At 2030 GMT a message is read from Donbass coalminers in support of Lithuania, promising strikes. A message is read from Irena Golob, Democratic Party representative in Moscow, and numerous other messages of support.

A "friend" calls from Prague, noting Moscow Vilnius First Television is beamed to Czechoslovakia. Announcer notes Kaunas Radio is beamed to UK via satellite and correct information is being relayed.

At 2042 GMT Kaunas Mayor Vidmantas Adomonis relates a conversation with Kaunas Troop Commander Major (?Katkevicius). The military and their families wish to maintain peaceful situation. Adomonis denies, as disinformation rumors, that action is planned against military families. The Kaunas commander stated that no military action is planned in Kaunas, but Adomonis notes that an order is an order and anything may happen; he therefore urges everyone to continue being vigilant.

There is an announcement in Russian that a meeting is taking place in President Landsbergis' office.

At 2105 GMT announcer from Kaunas comments in English that people should use their own judgement on whether to stand, watch, or go home, since things appear quiet for the moment. She warns young people to remain calm and not to give in to provocations.

At 2115 GMT presenter reports that Deputy Foreign Minister Valdermaras Katkus relayed information on an important meeting in Tallinn to discuss four important matters.

At 2120 GMT a Russian translation of Deputy Foreign Minister Katkus' information is provided concerning the agreement being prepared by Baltic countries, appealing to the United Nations to prepare an international conference to decide autonomy and independence for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Russia, and seeking suspension of UN Resolution 678. The text as provided

in English: "We have received a telephone communication from Valdemaras Katkus, it is a very important communication. In Estonia there is an agreement being prepared, whereby Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Russia are to ask for a suspension of UN Resolution Number 678, and decisions about this resolution concerning Kuwait, and instead to ask the United Nations to prepare an international conference in order to solve and resolve once and for all the issues of the economy of the Baltics. This decision would be for autonomy and independence, no parallel rule. Furthermore, they have decided in this resolution that the citizens of these three [republics] are entities. Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Russia would in no way confront each other militarily or otherwise, and would sign agreements for mutual aid and assistance for each other. Yeltsin, on his behalf, is specific in asking that all military operations cease and desist, and that there would be no further military actions."

At 2130 GMT the announcer notes that perhaps it would be best not to abandon the various vigil posts in Kaunas; he asks people to relieve those who are tired and hungry.

A telegram is read to Professor Antanavicius from Lithuanian representative in European Parliament, noting German representative and Scandinavian representatives reaction to events in Lithuania.

A list of casualties is read. Casualties include 12 Lithuanians and 1 paratrooper. The announcer reports that the paratrooper was shot in the back with a bullet from an automatic rifle, concluding the paratrooper was a victim of own fire.

At 2156 GMT Zigmas Statkevicius reads a letter to Gorbachev from the prime minister of Iceland.

At 2220 GMT the station goes over to the legislature. The announcer notes a telegram from the Azerbaijan parliamentary leader. The announcer reads, in Russian, Boris Yeltsin's appeal to soldiers and officers.

At 2243 GMT there is a report from Prague on a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy on behalf of Lithuania.

A discussion is held on the situation in Poland during the days of resistance by Solidarity. The presenter discusses possibilities of resistance to military dictatorship. He notes the same special forces unit, which is now in Lithuania, had been active in Azerbaijan and earlier in Poland. He warns residents not to walk around during the declared "commandant's hour." He further discusses the Armenian experience with such a special forces unit. He analyzes the incidents in Baku, Tbilisi, and Yerevan. He details especially those incidents where military families would be evacuated and then the soldiers would break down the apartment doors and ransack them. He details various provocative scenarios, noting there is a lesson to be learned from these incidents. He notes these soldiers have been known to be high on drugs in earlier attacks in the Transcaucasus.

At 2257 GMT there is a report from the square in front of the Supreme Council building; it is calm and quiet there with about 500 people are present. At 2330 GMT the announcer reports: "V. Katkus, from the Foreign Ministry, reported that a telegram had been received from Denmark signed by the chairman of the legislature, to V. Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania. I will read to you what is in the telegram. 'Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Danish legislature, I would like to express great support and admiration at how the people of Lithuania and the democratically elected legislature are holding aloft the principles of freedom and democracy at this very difficult time for the Baltic states in the face of brutal military suppression.

"'The Danish people believe that soon the day will come when Lithuania, despite the severe trials she is currently experiencing, will be able again to take her place among the free and democratic states of Europe."

At 2335 GMT, the announcer reads Boris Yeltsin's appeal to soldiers and officers, in Russian.

At 2340 GMT the announcer reads fax messages and then notes a report of pro-Lithuanian demonstrations in Sweden and an appeal by Lithuanian mothers to world mothers.

At 2355 GMT, the announcer reports acts of resistance can only be ordered by the department for the nation's defense. So far, no such instructions have been received, the announcer says.

The announcer then reads, in English, the following:

"Jon Baldvin Hanibalsson, foreign minister of Iceland, following his [word indistinct] of Prime Minister Hermannsson's letter to President Gorbachev, delivered to the Soviet ambassador in Reykjavik today:

"Mr. President, it was with profound regret that I received reports this morning on the acts of violence perpetrated by Soviet troops in Vilnius, [word indistinct] I would like to convey to you [words indistinct] I appeal to you to put a halt to the use of force against the people of Lithuania and its democratically elected goverment and withdraw Soviet troops immediately.

"The world community places great significance to the reform process that has taken place in the Soviet Union and recognizes its fundamental role in transforming the political landscape of Europe. We are here together with the Soviet Union (?with) hope and expectations that a permanent new order in Europe would be established where the destructive suspicion of the past is replaced by trust and cooperation based on democratic principles.

"In Paris, barely two months ago, the participating states of the CSCE decided to open a new chapter in European relations. In the view of my government, it is vitally important that no actions be undertaken that might undermine the hopes and aspirations of the Paris Charter. Iceland has on many occasions expressed its

deep desire to see a negotiated solution to the dispute between the Soviet authorities and the Baltic states, based on the principles of the final act of Helsinki. We urge you to reconsider the policy toward Lithuania and to abide by commitments to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

"[Signed] Steingrimur Hermannson, Prime Minister, Iceland"

Reaction to Events in Lithuania

Russian, Baltic Republics Issue Joint Statement

LD1301235691 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 2222 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Statement signed by Gorbunovs, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Latvian Republic; Yeltsin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic; and Ruutel, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Estonian Republic; on 13 January 1991 in Tallinn, capital of the Estonian Republic]

[Text] The latest acts by the leadership of the Soviet Union with regard to the Baltic states have created a real threat to their sovereignty and have led to an escalation of force and to human casualties. Expressing the firm will of our peoples to preserve and strengthen the sovereignty declared by their supreme bodies of state power; conscious of the reality of the threat of violations of human rights of those living in the territories of the Baltic states, regardless of their nationality; and taking as a starting point our conviction that the further development of our states is possible only on a path of radical transformations, on a basis of freedom and democracy; the Latvian Republic, Lithuanian Republic, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and Estonian Republic state the following:

First: The parties recognize each other's state sovereignty.

Second: Plenipotentiary powers on the territories of the states signing the statement are effected by only the legally elected bodies. Actions by parallel structures claiming to fulfill plenipotentiary powers are illegal.

Third: The parties consider inadmissible the use of armed force to solve any internal problems, except at the official request of the legally elected bodies of power.

Fourth: Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, and Estonia consider inadmissible particpation by their citizens in armed actions damaging each other's state sovereignty.

Fifth: The parties express their readiness to give concrete support and help to each other in case of a threat arising to their sovereignty.

Sixth: The parties consider unlawful, and decisively condemn the provocation of conflicts between nationalities for the sake of achieving some political goal.

Seventh: Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, and Estonia confirm their resolution to develop relations between their states on the basis of the principles of international law and mutually agreed understandings.

Eighth: The parties call on all states in the USSR and other states of the world to condemn decisively the act of armed force against the independence of the Baltic states and their peaceful population, which threatens the democracy and stability of the USSR and also the international community.

This statement is being submitted to the United Nations Organization and other international organizations as well as to the parliaments and governments of the states of the world.

The statement was signed on 13 January 1991 in the capital of the Estonian Republic, the town of Tallinn, by:

Gorbunovs, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Latvian Republic;

Yeltsin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic;

Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic.

Ruutel, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Estonian Republic.

Latvian Legislature 11 Jan Statement

LD1101230191 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 2200 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Latvian Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium took place this evening. The political situation in the Baltic region was discussed, and a statement of the Latvian Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the events in Lithuania was adopted. It says:

Latvian society receives with alarm and indignation the dramatic events in Lithuania which has become the first victim of military terror and reactionary forces in the Baltic region. The Unionists have never concealed their bestial hatred for the striving of the Baltic peoples to recover their state independence lost in 1940. The present events in Lithuania have been thoroughly prepared, in order at a convenient moment to (?freeze) by brute force the spirit of freedom and democracy which at all times has filled the Communist Party and the military-industrial complex with panic terror. The events in Lithuania are directed not only against the Baltic peoples but also against all those who believe in the process of rebirth of the other USSR peoples.

The people of Latvia, who are connected with the people of Lithuania by a centuries-long common fight against

(?alien oppressors), in this difficult hour proclaims before God and mankind: We are and shall be together with Lithuania. We are supporting its lawful government and Supreme Council, its just fight against brutal aggression which endangers peace and security in the entire Baltic region, turning it into the most dangerous center of tension in Europe.

Pro-Lithuania Demonstration Held in Riga

LD1301132291 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] From the Latvian legislature press center we have been informed that in Latvia and Estonia the situation is calm. At 1200 hours an extraordinary plenary sitting of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian republic began. At 1400 hours an all-Latvian demonstration began in support of the democratically elected legislature and Governemnt of Latvia. You are watching a live feed from Riga. [video shows singing crowd bedecked with red and white flags; slogan in English on placard reads: "Iraq - Kuwait, 15 Jan, USSR-Lithuania"]

Latvian Legislature Discusses Events in Lithuania

LD1301120891 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1119 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Valeriy Zaytsev]

[Text] Riga, 13 January (TASS)— The Presidium of the republic's Supreme Council is now discussing the situation in Lithuania.

At the same time, participants in a demonstration organized by the Latvian People's Front under the slogan "For democratic Latvia!" are gathering on the Doma Squara in front of the building of the republican legislature.

The situation in the city is tranquil. Public transportation has not been interrupted. Broadcasts concerning the events in Lithuania are constantly being aired on Latvian television. The demonstration on Doma Square will be broadcast on republic television.

The republican Communist Party Central Committee plenum will take place in the capital of Latvia this afternoon, during which time the political situation in the region will be discussed.

Resolution Adopted 13 Jan

LD1301231391 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 2056 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpt] During this hour, the Latvian Supreme Soviet plenary sitting adopted a resolution that, honoring the memory of the peaceful inhabitants of Lithuania who were killed, their burial day will be proclaimed a state day of mourning in the Republic of Latvia. It is written in the resolution that Lithuania be given the humanitarian assistance necessary to her—if the activity of the Lithuanian legislature in its state territory becomes impossible, to invite the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to hold its sittings in Riga; to condemn the use of natives of the Republic of Lithuania in the violent actions of USSR armed formations against the people of Lithuania. [passage omitted]

Estonian People's Front Supports Lithuania

LD1301182891 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1514 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] The People's Front of Estonia has published an appeal to the people of Estonia.

In expressing solidarity with and support for the people of Lithuania, grief at the deaths of completely innocent people in Vilnius, and profound indignation at the actions of pro-imperial forces acting with the help of the force of arms in continuing the violence that started back in 1941, the People's Front calls on the people of Estonia, on Monday 14 January at 1500 [1300 GMT], to hold rallies in Tallinn and all over the Republic in support of the aspirations of the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia for state independence. Only together can we oppose the forces of the empire in the struggle for our freedom and independence, it says in the appeal.

Yeltsin Says Lithuania 'Next Afghanistan'

LD1301135791 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Address by RSFSR President Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin at RSFSR-Estonia treaty ceremony in Moscow on 12 January—recorded]

[Text] This is a new stage in our relations. The signing [of the RSFSR-Estonia cooperation treaty] is taking place today at a very grave and difficult time for our country as a whole. It is also very difficult for Russia. The time is, perhaps, especially difficult for the Baltic republics, especially for Lithuania and Latvia. And naturally these difficulties also affect the Republic of Estonia to a certain extent.

Therefore I must tell you that I have just returned from the Council of the Federation and I spoke about this. I spoke in fairly strong terms about it, outlining the position of the Russian Federation. I noted that the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a meeting this morning and that it had adopted a special statement on the Baltic republics. We consider this situation to be very complex. Rather one-sided information was provided today at the Council of the Federation by military commanders of the Interior Ministry and others. We did not get any other information. Therefore, we are worried that events could develop that make it essential—as some people already think—for the Army also to restore order. We regard this as an unprecedented thing, as an

instance of forcible instrusion, as evidence of pressure on an independent, self-governing state.

In turn, we condemn these actions and consider that they could subsequently have consequences not only for the Baltic republics, but also for Russia, which is a neighbor of these republics; not just for our country, but for the entire world. It is therefore no surprise that leaders of many countries all over the world have already voiced their concern about this. Nevertheless, by signing this treaty at this time, during these days, precisely today, we wish to stress that the Russian Federation—and I said this two days ago in a telephone call to the president of our country—cannot be indifferent, because last October we also adopted a law of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet clearly stating that those people who are called up from our territory to serve in the Army—and the Army, as a whole—should not take part in resolving any ethnic or any other conflicts or take part in armed actions against the people.

We consider this to be unacceptable and that this is the next Afghanistan. We have already had Tbilisi, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Fergana, and so on. To have yet another bloody wound on our already lacerated body is, of course, unacceptable. We call on the country's leadership and the president to make every effort to ensure that, in spite of everything, a solution is found by political methods, by means of talks, that some kind of alternative or compromise solution to questions concerning both sides is found.

The treaty and draft treaty prepared today and what we must sign includes a large spectrum of questions, general political questions, ethnic questions, economic, technical, cultural questions, questions of citizenship, questions of language, and so on.

If there are now some small misunderstandings in our relations from the point of view, perhaps, of mutual deliveries, or from customs regulations, which we are not used to, perhaps there are other questions, concerning the residence of the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and of Estonians with us in Russi. With the signing of the treaty, we will have juridical power to resolve them on the basis of international legal norms. Actually, this is what the treaty is based on—on international legal norms and not on local ones made up over the past decade. We understand that, perhaps, some Russian-speaking people in Estonia will criticize us, but we, on the contrary, consider that we have to have a special program and special agreements on the protection of the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and the Estonian population on Russian territory. This treaty should also serve as a certain signal for the country's president. We together... [recording ends]

Yeltsin: Army Action in Baltics 'Unacceptable'

LD1301163191 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1243 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Address and news conference by RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin with unidentified correspondents on signing of RSFSR-Estonian cooperation treaty in Moscow on 12 January—recorded]

[Text] [Yeltsin] Under a decision passed by the First Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Congress of People's Deputies and by the Supreme Soviet, we decided that we must proceed in our relations with republics and sovereign states by way of lateral treaty systems, two-channel ones, so to speak, or rather single-channel ones [as heard]. In other words, each republic individually, some of them, may then opt for the Union treaty or not. We have to get through that part, and in that way we can organize all the economic, trade, scientific, technical, social, interethnic ties, and so one much more rapidly, and somehow reduce the tensions that exist. And that is the path we have followed. But, having begun this preparatory process, and the work of our groups, with the Baltic republics, we regrettably did not sign treaties with them first.

In that period we managed to sign a treaty with the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, and Georgia. Given that work on a draft treaty...[changes thought] the Baltic republics have their specific features and their attitudes. On matters of renewing society they have gone much further and more quickly than any of the other republics and Russia. On matters to do with the politicization of society it's the same, of course. On cultural matters there is also a difference.

We have had to clarify the questions to do with 1939, the treaties and protocols, and those of 1940. All this was gone through. These documents have been thought through very deeply, particularly the first general document that we signed with Arnold Fedorovich, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet. For us it is also a certain breakthrough in the sense that today, at this present time, the Baltic republics are going through a very difficult period.

There is tension there, especially in Lithuania, of course, and it is also beginning in Latvia and it is already beginning a little in Estonia. I have, therefore, first of all personally warned our country's president that Russia will not remain indifferent to this. We are simply issuing a warning on this. We have a law which has been adopted by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet that young men called into the Army on Russian Federation territory will not participate in any ethnic conflicts. None of the violence or pressure which has started to be exerted is therefore permissible. Besides this we have this morning held a sitting of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Presidium and at it have adopted a special statement on this issue.

[Correspondent] Does this not mean a conflict with the central government, the Union government, the fact that this agreement was signed on this particular day, given the political situation?

[Yeltsin] I would not call it a conflict. I would call it a second, most realistic step in the strengthening of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation. The first step was when it proved possible to defend the budget of the Russian Federation, the law which was adopted. It was confirmed and two signatures—Gorbachev and Yeltsin—were placed on this economic agreement. Now other republics are also considering and signing. The second step is this one. This, too, is a step in our independence. The Estonian Republic manifested its independence earlier by the acts and the decisions of its Supreme Soviet, by its laws, by its stance. Incidentally, I like, for example, the fact that this stance is a calm one in addition to being an independent and sovereign one.

It is, I would say, less hysterical. Perhaps that is why Estonia is the first Baltic republic with which we are signing a treaty of this kind. Yes, we will have certain questions to raise with the center, with our center, the center of the Union. But, I spoke at the Federation Council meeting which has just been held and set out my position, the position of the leadership of the Supreme Soviet, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, toward the Baltic republics, namely that army interference there is unacceptable and that Russia will not remain indifferent to these events, bearing in mind that this will be happening on our border.

Yeltsin Appeals to RSFSR Soldiers in Baltics

LD1401001991 Riga Domestic Service in Russian 2302 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Appeal by Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, to soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the Army who were drafted in the Russian Federation, on 13 January—read by announcer]

[Text] Soldiers, sergeants, and officers; our fellow countrymen drafted into the Army on the territory of the Russian Federation and now in the Baltic republics: Today, when our country is going through an economic and political crisis and the healthy forces of society are seeking ways out of the existing difficult situation using lawful and constitutional forms, you may be given the order to act against legally created state bodies, against the peaceful civilian population that is defending its democratic achievements. Moreover, you may be told that with your help, order will be established in society. But is it really possible to regard violations of the Constitution and laws as the establishment of peace? It is precisely toward this that you are being pushed by all those who are attempting to solve political problems with the force of Army subunits.

Before you undertake the storming of civilian installations in the Baltic lands, remember your own homes, the present and the future of your own republic, and your own people. Violence against lawfulness and against the people of the Baltics will bring about new serious crisis phenomena in Russia itself and to the position of Russians inhabiting other republics including the Baltic republics.

The aims of reaction are to thwart the process of democratization and the transition connected with it to economic forms guaranteeing the well-being not of individual privileged groups of the ruling class and nomenklatura, but of all the people, and to annul the declarations of sovereignty of the republics, which were fought hard for by the peoples, and in this way to frustrate the emergence of a new union of sovereign states. Such are the aims of reactionary forces attempting to use you, soldiers and officers, in their political game.

Surely you will not agree to the role which they have assigned you. I draw your attention to the fact that sending of servicemen called up for military service from the Russian Federation outside the republic in order to participate in carrying out tasks not stipulated in Article 29 of the RSFSR Constitution, contradicts the decision of the RSFSR Extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies adopted on 11 December 1990 and is therefore unlawful.

Today, the Army itself needs protection, above all social protection. The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is preparing for the adoption in the very near future of a whole series of legislative acts aimed at solving the social and economic problems which now concern you and your families. We categorically reject the view of the Army as a reactionary and antipopular force, because we know that the Army is, above all, made up of the citizens of our country, its children, to whom the fate of our country is no less dear than it is to all of us. We are sure that the healthy forces within the Army will not allow it to take the antipopular path of supporting reaction.

We believe in you, today's officers and soldiers of Russia, for whom, just as for preceding generations of Russian soldiers, honor, valor, courage, nobility, and loyalty to one's people and country are imperishable and supreme moral values.

We turn to historical experience, from which it follows that a wrong step today could affect not only those who make it, but also the next generations. I wish you success in your service and happiness to your families.

[Signed] Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet

RSFSR Presidium Issues Statement on Baltics

LD1201090291 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0836 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By TASS legislative correspondent Yuriy Kozmin]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—Members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, who gathered here for an extraordinary meeting today, have expressed serious concern over the situation that has arisen in the Baltic republics. In a statement they made it is noted that in the past few days the situation in these republics has become considerably aggravated, especially in Lithuania, and social tension has reached a dangerous scale.

Boris Yeltsin, head of the Russian Parliament, who chaired the meeting, told the members of the Presidium that the situation that has arisen in this region is "an undoubted show of force, especially before today's meeting of the Council of the Federation which will discuss the issue of the Union treaty."

Baltics Statement Detailed

LD1201134491 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] As I have already mentioned, an extraordinary sitting of the Presidium of Russia's Supreme Soviet was held today at the Russian Federation's House of Soviets under the chairmanship of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin. There was a discussion of the position of the republic's leadership regarding the situation in the Baltic republics.

Serious concern was expressed at the meeting at the exacerbation of the situation in the Baltic republics, especially Lithuania, where social tension has now reached dangerous levels. It was stressed that this situation has been caused not only by internal political factors but also by the actions of the Union leadership.

In Yeltsin's view the situation that has come about is a definite manifestation of a show of force especially before today's sitting of the Federation Council, which is due to discuss the question of a Union treaty.

In the crisis situation that the country is currently experiencing, the members of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet noted, such a development could give rise to extremely dangerous consequences affecting the interests of all Union republics and jeopardize the formation of a new Union of sovereign states.

At the suggestion of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, the Russian Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a statement setting out its position on the situation in the Baltic republics and containing proposals on stabilizing the situation in the region. The legislators adopted the text of the statement unanimously.

Herewith the text of the statement:

In recent days the situation has been considerably exacerbated in the Baltic republics, especially in Lithuania. This has been caused not only by internal political factors but also by the actions of the Union leadership. Under the crisis conditions that the country is currently experiencing, such a development could give rise to extremely dangerous consequences for all Union republics and complicate even further the formation of a new voluntary Union of sovereign states.

These events are evoking serious concern among the world community. The appeal to the USSR leadership to refrain from the use of force and to seek a solution to political problems only through talks is being more steadfastly heard all the time.

The Presidium of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet states:

1. The use of military force against peaceful citizens in the Baltic republics is impermissible. This could cause an escalation of violence in this and other regions and unleash a large-scale civil conflict.

2. The interests of the peoples of the Baltic republics can only be represented with full authority by the organs of power that they have elected.

3. The use of the Army against the legal organs of power is unlawful and unconstitutional.

4. The sending of servicemen conscripted from RSFSR territory for active service beyond the boundaries of the republic for the performance of tasks for which there is no provision under Article 29 of Russia's Constitution is at variance with the 11 December 1990 decision of the extraordinary congress of Russian Federation people's deputies and is, consequently, illegal.

5. In the existing situation the provoking of inter-ethnic conflicts and the setting of various groups of the population against each other is especially impermissible.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium calls for the withdrawal of the additional contingents of the Armed Forces from the Baltic republics and for guarantees from the Union leadership that force will not be used to tackle the problems that have arisen. It calls for the Union leadership to begin talks as soon as possible with the legal representatives of the Baltic republics and for a way out of the crisis to be sought by means of dialogue and a quest for mutually acceptable compromises with the strict observance of the rights of all citizens irrespective of their nationality.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expresses its confidence that prudence will prevail and that the Baltic republics will not be turned into an arena for civil conflicts and a beachhead for a offensive by reactionary forces striving to establish a dictatorship in the country.

[Signed] Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet

Moscow, Leningrad Rallies Support Lithuania

LD1301202391 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] The events in Vilnius have provoked a varied reaction throughout the entire country. Some people

took to the streets, as in Moscow and Leningrad, demonstrating solidarity with the current Lithuanian leadership.

I will mention that at an unsanctioned meeting in Moscow, there were insults aimed at the state and leaders of the country and the CPSU. I will not comment on the actions of those taking part in the demonstration. Were they to try to say something similar to what was said on a Moscow street, if only in one Vilnius labour collective, then they would see the reaction to such statements. [video shows demonstration on Red Square with people chanting and holding placards reading "Hands off Lithuania" and "Freedom for Lithuania, freedom for Russia," and showing the radical deputy Stankevich being interviewed]

Further on Moscow Demonstration

LD1301131891 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS—An unsanctioned meeting held on Manezh Square by Moscow supporters of the present Lithuanian leadership ended with a demonstration in the old square of the Soviet capital today.

Speakers at the meeting voiced demands for the prevention of the "occupation of Lithuania." Demonstrators spoke much about Lithuania's right to withdraw from the USSR but no one said that the basic rights of non-Lithuanian portion of the population were being violated in that republic.

Insults at the state leadership of the country and at the Soviet Communist Party were voiced. In conclusion demonstrators headed for Kalinin Avenue.

Radio Disputes TASS on Rally

LD1301161891

[Editorial Report] Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian at 1243 GMT on 13 January carries a 10-minute report on a pro-Lithuania rally in Moscow on 13 January.

The announcer begins by saying: "TASS has put out its latest report, which Lithuania has already sneered at, as you will understand. It is a report on the way a rally in Old Square in Moscow is proceeding. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee building is located there. According to TASS, people are attending the rally on the slightest pretext and there is no reason to do so. I completely disagree with this TASS report."

Correspondent Aleksandr Korshunov then describes how militiamen attacked demonstrators with truncheons. Describing the rally, attended by "several thousand" people and organized by "democratic forces and several RSFSR and USSR people's deputies," Korshunov says: "For the first time in my life today I saw people being beaten with rubber truncheons."

Korshunov continues: "Chanting 'Freedom to Lithuania,' some of those attending the rally, mainly young people—about 30 people—headed from Manezhnaya Ploshchad to the History Museum Passage. They evidently intended to head to Red Square. Several bus loads of militiamen immediately cut them off from Aleksandrovskiy Svker and prevented the demonstrators from going any farther. Nevertheless, the latter attempted to carry out their intentions and the democratizers came down on their heads. After this, ranks of militiamen, led by a major, according to all the rules of their special science, as it were, repulsed the enemy offensive, to use a military term, and literally flung the demonstrators into an underground passage on the corner of the History Museum Passage and the Vladimir Ilyich Museum."

Kurshunov adds that among the slogans displayed at the meeting were "Red Fascism in Action!" and "President—Give Back the Nobel Peace Prize!"

Continuing his report, Korshunov says that following the truncheon attack on demonstrators, the rally continued, "and the militia did not impede it any more."

He continues: "Yuriy Afanasyev and Sergey Stankevich spoke, saying that the present moment can be seen as a tuning point for the development of the whole of the internal political situation in the union. If the present tendency toward totalitarianism is not changed, the country may expect worse times.

"The demonstrators decided to go to Staraya Ploshchad, to the CPSU Central Committee building to demand that Soviet Army units be withdrawn from Lithuania."

The report includes an interview with Moscow City Soviet's Sergey Stankevich, who outlines what he knows of events in Lithuania.

Shevardnadze Denies Comments on Lithuania

LD1301203591 Berlin ADN in German 2009 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Speaking in Moscow on Sunday, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze denied commenting on the situation in Lithuania in interviews. Speaking to BALTFAX, Shevardnadze said that in the last two days he has not spoken to any foreign correspondent and has not discussed the situation with anyone.

There have been reports in the foreign media that Shevardnadze has said that Lithuania is a testing ground for a later military putsch in the Soviet Union.

Armenia Deplores Use of Force in Lithuania

NC1401135491 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1300 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Joint Statement Issued by the Presidium of the Armenian Republic's Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on 14 January—read by announcer]

[Text] With deep concern over the sharp exacerbation of the situation in a number of republics, particularly in Lithuania over the last few days, and over the new manifestations of police force and repression which have caused the blood of scores of innocent people to be shed, and in lieu of efforts to solve existing problems by political means, the Presidium of the Armenian Republic's Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers are of the opinion that such an aggravation of the situation in Lithuania is essentially brought about by the one-sided and unrealistic policy adopted by the center against the democratic processes and national self-determination.

The events in Vilnius are the logical consequence of that very same attitude being displayed in regard to the right to self-determination in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The authorities of the Armenian Republic condemn any manifestation of brute force, express deep condolences to the Lithuanian people for the bloodshed which took place, and hope that reason will surely triumph and that the nascent democratic movement will reach its objective.

Moldovans Rally in Support of Lithuania

LD1301195491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Fedor Angeli]

[Text] Kishinev, 13 Jan (TASS)—There was a rally this afternoon in the central square of the Moldovan capital in connection with the events in Lithuania. It was organized by the "16 December" National Alliance for Independence, which consists of 10 public organizations, including the People's Front, the Organization of Democratic Youth, and others.

Those taking part in the rally sent a telegram to the parliaments of all the states in the world and to the president of the USSR requesting that they "condemn the Soviet Army's aggression in Lithuania and demand that it stop immediately."

EC, U.S. Appeals to Lithuania Noted

LD1301085191 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Considerable attention abroad is being devoted to the developments of events in Lithuania. Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen has made a statement which says, in part: The foreign ministers of the European Community, on the initiative of the FRG and Denmark, have sent an appeal to the Soviet Government calling for rejection of the use of force in the Baltic republics and for negotiations with them to be started. If this appeal is ignored, this could entail serious consequences for future political and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the European Community, the statement says.

According to reports from Washington, the U.S. Senate has adopted a resolution including an appeal to the USSR president to refrain from further use of force against democratically elected governments in Lithuania, Latvia, or Estonia. U.S. President Bush, AFP reports, has stated at a press conference that he will not ignore events in the Baltic republics just because of the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Baltic Republics

Airborne Troops Reportedly Redeploy in Estonia

LD1101141791 Berlin ADN in German 1333 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The Soviet Defense Ministry transferred airborne troops to several areas and rural districts in Estonia on Friday. The spokesman of the Estonian president, Raul Malk. told the Moscow news agency BALTFAX at noon: "We see in this a great threat to our striving for independence and especially the intention of the center to hinder the resolutions of the Estonian parliament. The presence of the troops means nothing other than the beginning of direct confrontation with Moscow."

The spokesman went on to say that the Russian-speaking population of Estonia are currently forming bands of volunteers. They have in their possession a great amount of arms and ammunition. "We do not rule out the possibility that we will see a repetition here of those events happening in the other two Baltic republics, such as the storming of buildings and clashes with the military. One can assume that the airborne troops brought to Estonia today will not remain passive observers," said Malk.

The spokesman revealed that Estonian President Arnold Ruutel has urgently requested that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov stop the Army's actions. "We are ready for negotiations at all levels and to seek compromise," the spokesman said.

Savisaar Warned of Possible Troop Intervention

LD1201215991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, Jan 12 (TANJUG)—The Baltic agency BALT-FAX, which has merged with the Moscow INTERFAX, reported tonight that the possibility was not ruled out that 2,000 paratroopers would be sent to Estonia tomorrow with the same task as that for sending troops out to Lithuania.

The agency said that the cabinet of Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar was advised today concerning this matter by commander in chief of the Baltic Military District General Fedor Kuzmin.

Three days ago Savisaar had a talk with Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Yazov who told him that neither any military reinforcements were sent to Estonia nor any such intention existed.

Today, however, Russia—which has censured the dispatch of military reinforcements to the Baltic region—signed an agreement with Estonia on the "foundations of inter-state relations" recognizing each other as subjects of international law and as sovereign states. The agreement was signed by parliament leaders Boris Yeltsin and Arnold Ruutel, while Prime Ministers Ivan Silayev and Edgar Savisaar simultaneosly signed an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation this year.

Lithuanian leader said on television tonight that Soviet military forces wanted to overthrow and take under their own control the organs of security and judiciary in Lithuania. At the same time his popular front Sajudis began forming detachments of volunteers for the purpose of protecting the most vital facilities in Vilnius.

Estonian Situation Becomes 'More Acute'

LD1301101491 Berlin ADN in German 0654 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Tallinn (ADN)—The situation is becoming more acute in Estonia. Tallinn Radio this morning appealed to the population to report information on fresh events under the special telephone number 434-434. It was a matter, in particular, of large Antonov transport planes on which the arrival of Soviet airborne troops is expected. An announcer called on the population to maintain calm. Women and children occupying the legislature on Cathedral Hill in Tallinn should return home. As the radio went on to report, the population of the Latvian capital is assembling for a large demonstration to express its solidarity with the Lithuanian people.

Estonia Cancels Radio, TV Entertainment Shows

LD1301170291 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Tallinn January 13 TASS—The Presidium of the Estonian parliament decided to convene an extraordinary session of the Estonian parliament (Supreme Soviet). The decision was taken at today's emergency session of the Presidium in connection with the situation in the Baltic region.

Radio and TV broadcast several times the report about the convocation of the session, which requested local authorities to help people's deputies with transportation.

At the same time, it was announced that all entertainment radio and TV programmes would be cancelled because of the mourning over the developments in Lithuania.

The announcement about the convocation of the session was read by presenters against the background of the Estonian national flag with mourning ribbons on the staff.

Details about the date and the agenda of the session will be given later.

Ruutel Prepared for Lithuania-Type Measures

LD1301142791 Berlin ADN in German 1401 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Tallinn (ADN)—Estonia is prepared for the same events that occured in Lithuania, legislature head Arnold Ruutel declared this afternoon in a television statement to the Estonian nation. The government and the Supreme Council are in permanent session to take appropriate measures. Ruutel affirmed that the Estonian leadership would continue its politics for independence. A series of measures concerning the current situation in the Baltic republics would be adopted in the next few hours, Ruutel announced. The head of the legislature called upon the nation to keep calm. [passage omitted]

Estonian Legislature Holds 'Emergency' Session

LD1301145391 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS Correspondents Albert Maloveryan and Alexander Kharchenko]

[Text] Tallinn January 13 TASS—The Presidium of the Estonian parliament held an emergency session here today, which discussed a political situation in the Baltic region.

Estonian President Arnold Ruutel told the session about the developments in Lithuania and about the situation in Estonia in connection with popular discontent over another raising of retail prices and the coming "forcible conscription" of draft dodgers to the Soviet Armed Forces.

Ruutel said that previously agreement had been reached that additional paratrooper units would not be moved to Estonia and that this problem would be resolved on the level of the commission that begins its work on January 14. However, according to his information, Colonel General Fyodor Kuzmin, commander of the Baltic Military District, said that paratrooper units would be moved irrespective of the results of the talks between the republican leadership and Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov.

The concern of the Estonian president can be explained by the fact that it is planned to hold a rally in Tallinn on January 15 in protest against the deterioration of the living standards. Its participants are expected to express mistrust of the government, headed by Edgar Savisaar and to demand the dissolution of the parliament and the election of a new one.

Since the rally will be organised mostly by associations of the Russian-speaking residents of Estonia and labour collectives of enterprises subordinated to the Union, Vladimir Lebedev, deputy to the republican parliament and chairman of the Interregional Council of People's Deputies of All Levels, set forth the main ideas and demands to be put forward there.

After hearing his report, the Presidium interrupted the emergency session. Ruutel asked all its members to be ready to resume work at any moment.

Defense Council Established

LD1301191491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Vilnius [as received], 13 Jan (TASS)—The Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium set up a Defense Council at an extraordinary session today. The Council includes Estonian Supreme Soviet Chairman Arnold Ruutel, head of government Edgar Savisaar, and republican Supreme Soviet Speaker Ulo Nugis.

In the event of extraordinary circumstances in which the Supreme Soviet Presidium "finds itself unable to carry out its functions," the rights of the Presidium will be delegated to these three people.

The Presidium also adopted an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries, in which it "expresses deep anger and growing concern with regard to the interference by the USSR Armed Forces in the internal affairs of the Republic of Lithuania."

The document stresses that "the tension in the Lithuanian situation is growing every hour, and similar danger is increasing in terms of Latvia and Estonia."

Yeltsin Attends Session

LD1301180691

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1700 GMT on 13 January carries a report from Estonia that Russian Federation President Yeltsin attended the Supreme Council Presidium session there. The report said that Yeltsin had talked with USSR Defense Minister Yazov, and that Yazov said that there would not be troop actions in Estonia. It also reports that Latvian President Gorgunovs has gone to Tallinn. In other news from Estonia, it is reported that in the Narva region a large column of armored personnel carriers and armored vehicles is moving along the highway.

The Latvian Interior Minister's men on duty reported "that in our republic all is quiet at present."

Yeltsin Gives View on Baltics

LD1301204891 Hamburg DPA in German 1948 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow/Tallinn (DPA)—The president of the Russian legislature Boris Yeltsin, arrived in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, on Sunday evening to negotiate a possible agreement between Russia and the three Baltic republics. "I have come here mainly because of the situation in Lithuania. As all three Baltic republics have

close links with each other, the situation could spread to other republics," he told journalists on his arrival at the airport.

As there have been "victims among the peaceful population," he wanted to "express clearly, firmly, and toughly the views of Russia, the views of the Supreme Soviet of the republic and the Russian Government, and our position here on the soil of the Baltic area," said Yeltsin. He has made known Russia's protest to the "president of the country and the defense minister." After the conclusion of the working visit, Yeltsin intends to fly back to Moscow before morning.

Yeltsin Views Cooperation Treaty

LD1301221991 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Report from Tallinn by correspondent Vladimir Velman "specially for the Television News Service"; from the "Television News Service" program presented by Tatyana Mitkova]

[Text] [Mitkova] TASS has reported that an extraordinary session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in Tallinn today. The political situation in the Baltic was discussed.

Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet, said that the day before agreement had been reached that additional subdivisions of airborne assault troops would not be brought into Estonia. However, according to data at his disposal, the commander of the Baltic Military district, Colonel General Fedor Kuzmin, had declared that subdivisions of assault troops would be brought in.

[Velman] Everything is calm in Tallinn today, and it is calm here on this square, in front of the building where the Estonian Republic Government and the Estonian Supreme Soviet meet. However, this calm is purely external, even though it does testify to the character of the people, who as yet preserve their belief in democratic mechanisms for resolving the most acute issues. The events of the last few days in Lithuania and Latvia, and the public action meeting expected in two days in Tallinn, are the Scylla and Charybdis of the turn of events in Estonia. The Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic are seeking ways to settle the conflict, the prime cause of which was the increase in prices inevitable in the present premarket chaos, despite the fact that the maximum compensations for the process are given in Estonia.

A treaty on cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Estonian Republic was signed in Moscow yesterday. [video shows signing ceremony, followed by Yeltsin being interviewed]

[Begin Yeltsin recording] It has been clearly laid down in the treaty that the Russian-speaking population in Estonia, and also the Estonian population in Russia, will be protected, and these rights will be equal with those of the indigenous population. [end recording]

[Velman] By a decision of the city soviet, the days of 14, 15, and 16 January have been declared days of mourning in Tallinn. Speaking on Estonian television today, Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, expressed his sympathy and solidarity with the Lithuanian people, and appealed to the people of Estonia for calm and restraint.

Estonian Official Ponders Who Governs in Moscow

LD1301203891 Berlin ADN in German 1534 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Tallinn (ADN)—The people are shocked upon seeing television pictures showing the use of tanks against unarmed demonstrators in Vilnius, Raul Malk, the spokesman of the Estonian Supreme Council, said in a telephone interview with ADN. [passage omitted]

In view of these events and contradictory explanations from the minister at the central office and his generals in the republic, one wonders in Tallinn, Raul Malk said, whether it is still Gorbachev or the colonels who are governing in Moscow. The Popular Front has called for demonstrations against the military tyranny in all Estonian towns tomorrow. There is every indication that there is a scenario for the events in the three Baltic republics, the spokesman said. In Estonia, too, conservative and military circles are using the existing dissatisfaction about the price increases to overthrow the government and parliament. Rallies against this are planned to take place in Tallinn on Tuesday and in Riga tomorrow. In the Baltics this scenario is still well remembered from 1940, Malk said.

Savisaar Expects 14 Jan Demonstrations

LD1301051191 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—Edgar Savisaar, prime minister of Estonia, thinks that "conservative forces" in the Baltic republics, losing the support of the Russian-speaking population, are trying to get military formations to help them. He spoke about this today at a news conference in Estonia's permanent mission in Moscow. "Anti-government demonstrations are expected on 14 January in Latvia and on the 15th in Estonia," he thinks. "Demands for the government to resign and for the legislature to be dissolved are being put forward in both republics."

Estonia's prime minister quoted Colonel-General Fedor Kuzmin, commander of troops of the Baltic military district, who, he said, has reported that 2,000 assault troops will be brought into Tallinn tomorrow.

Speaking about today's session of the Council of the Federation, Edgar Savisaar noted that at it Boris Pugo, USSR minister of internal affairs, "gave a completely distorted picture of the situation in Lithuania, trying in

every way to underplay the role of the Army in the events taking place there." He said that "the majority of republics did not support Boris Pugo's speech, and accused him of a one-sided [words indistinct].

Estonian Officials on Conscription Enforcement

LD1201102691 Tallinn Estonian Television Network in Estonian 1930 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Interview with R. Tamme, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet State Defense Commission, by Mati Talvik and Virve Liivanomm in Tallinn on 8 January; and recorded interview with R. Poder, Estonian Supreme military commissar, by Mati Talvik—live]

[Excerpts] [Talvik] We welcome you at the end of another hard and tense day, and even though we have nothing new and worse to report to you, the dark clouds seem to be getting darker and darker.

[Liivanomm] We have in the studio Mr. R. Tamme, chairman of the State Defense Commission of the Estonian Supreme Soviet. It is now more than 24 hours since we learned that a new Army contingent could arrive here. Unlike Latvia and Lithuania, our parliament is not sitting currently. What can you say about what has been happening in Toompea over the past 24 or more hours?

[Tamme] Well, as far as an increase in the Army strength is concerned, I can say that previously, too, there was a sufficient number. Should there be more we will view it as another fact. [passage omitted]

[Talvik] This morning we had a talk with Mr. R. Poder, the republic's military commissar, on the same subject.

[Begin recording] [Talvik, in Poder's office] In this morning's daily papers one can read that you were not informed of the action in progress, or rather, the forthcoming action.

[Poder] That is correct. I learned as much yesterday from the mass media, Vremya, and by an appearance by Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar; I have no more information of any kind. [passage omitted]

[Talvik] And so, the militia was seeking them and the military in fact had not... [Talvik changes thought] There exists indeed inviolability of the home here and they probably have no right for this either?

[Poder] No right indeed. No right indeed...

[Talvik, interrupting] To enter homes and...

[Poder, interrupting] How can one do this if the Constitution says that a home is inviolable, a home is inviolable. And dealing with it, dealing with this matter were militia organs. But of course, what has been said recently by Marshal Yazov—and for me this is an order—now all this will probably be a bit different. [passage omitted]

[Talvik] And so, the situation is now such that this probable armed contingent which is on its way to us, or may have already arrived by the time of our broadcast, it will begin to seek how many people?

[Poder] Well, as Savisaar said yesterday in his television appearance, we have been given until around 13 January to bring in the armed contingent. But the numbers are such if one looks at the figures: altogether 600 young men refused to serve in the Soviet Army. They would not go and that is it. And around 500 more did not turn up for the drafting commission; which adds up to around 1,100. According to information I have, around 8,000 young men currently are doing alternative service; which amounts to over 9,000. [passage omitted]

[Talvik] Well, the appearance of paratroopers in our towns, and what is even worse, in the homes of a number of us, may turn out to be extremely dangerous.

[Poder] Well, I think that so far the Estonian people have been very sensible.

[Talvik] But you do agree that it will create an extremely dangerous situation?

[Poder] Terribly much so, terribly so. It is like, roughly like...[changes thought] How should I say this? It is roughly like a barrel of gunpowder with a person walking near it with a candle. And you know what will happen when the candle and the gunpowder meet. A candle which is alight, of course. And the only way out here is for everyone to keep calm, self-assured, and not commit any ill-advised acts. [passage omitted]

You see, the thing is that the Army is subordinate to the political leadership, (?precisely) to the leadership. This is what was said previously, when there was political leadership. Now things are such that the Army is subordinate to the president. That is a specific person, that is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This means that he can adopt all these resolutions the way he wants to. To introduce the presidential rule, etc. That is so, isn't it? When we did not have a president previously, the situation was different. Now there is a specific individual who gives the orders. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Tamme] In reality we must behave in the future by proceeding from the laws that have been adopted, the laws of the Republic of Estonia. Should anyone ask if we are doing anything else, or if we can, or if we should, I will say with much conviction that it is not right for us to place any stake on, well, physical force. This will lead us nowhere. I will include under physical force street demonstrations which can grow into riots and where those incidents can take place that several political forces have been expecting from us for a long time, in order to unleash subsequent processes and actions upon which, in their turn, one could base, for example, the establishment of the state of emergency, of USSR presidential rule. This will not work. I hope this will not work. This depends in fact on the behavior of the people. [passage omitted]

Estonia, RSFSR Sign Mutual Assistance Pact

LD1301211991 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet, arrived tonight in Estonia. An agreement on cooperation was signed yesterday between Estonia and the Russian Federation. The agreement states that the sides undertook the obligation to render assistance to each other in times of difficulties. As Boris Yeltsin said in an interview to Estonian television, he understands the feelings of Estonian people after the tragic events in Lithuania. Immediately after his arrival, the chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet met the leadership of Estonia. All is calm in the streets of Tallinn tonight.

Estonian Party Assails Socioeconomic Policy

PM1301145391 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 91 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Events in Baltic Region"]

[Text] Tallinn—The Estonian Communist Party (CPSU) Central Committee Secretariat today issued a statement condemning the republican government's socioeconomic policy, which is bringing all strata of the population to the brink of poverty.

The course adopted by the authorities toward creating new state structures is being implemented at the price of lowering the living standard of the republic's people. The government has taken the path of a sharp and multiple increase in the prices of foodstuffs, prime necessities, printed matter, energy sources, and most types of services.

The taxation system created by the government, the statement stress, places industrial enterprises' labor collectives in an extremely difficult economic position. The customs and licensing barriers, the disruption of close ties with the Union market, and the severing of contractual relations do not allow working people to increase their income by increasing the volume of production.

This policy strikes at the material position of the intelligentsia, ordinary workers in the nonproduction sphere, and working people in cultural, scientific, education, and health care institutions. The 10 January price rises and anticipated subsequent ones are causing protests from working people, creating tension at enterprises, and aggravating the sociopolitical situation in the republic, which threatens to lead to an explosion of popular discontent.

The statement, which is published in the local mass media, contains an appeal to trade unions, women, war and labor veterans, and youth and other social organizations and movements in Estonia to form a united front in defense of the people's vital interests and to support the labor collectives' demand for the resignation of the government headed by Edgar Savisaar and the dissolution of the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

Estonian Communists Urge Government To Resign

LD1101140991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kharchenko]

[Text] Tallinn, 11 Jan (TASS)—The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat issued a statement today in which it condemns the social and economic policy of the republican government, headed by Edgar Savisaar.

The policy of the authorities to set up new state structures is being implemented at the expense of the Estonian people's living standards: prices for foodstuffs, essential goods, publications, energy resources, and most services have sharply gone up. This creates tension at enterprises and exacerbates the social and political situation in the republic, which is fraught with the possibility that people's indignation could become an explosion, states the document.

The statement, published by the local media, contains an appeal to the trade unions, women, war and labor veterans, youth, and other public organizations and movements in Estonia to present a united front to defend the vital interests of the people and to support the labor collectives' demand for the government to resign and for Estonia's Supreme Soviet to be dissolved.

Tallinn Protests Planned Against Price Increases

LD1101164991 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] According to ETA, Radio Hope today broadcast news of the resolution adopted by a meeting of representatives of "Volta" factory workers [in Tallinn]. Foremost among the demands presented are the following: the government and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet should resign, price increases should be halted, and a referendum should be organized on the signing of the Union treaty. Likewise, it is demanded that 70 percent of consumer goods should be sold at state prices and that every inhabitant in the republic should receive compensation of up to 150 rubles. In case the demands are not met by 21 January, all work collectives are invited to strike on 22 January.

According to ETA, Estonian-language leaflets were distributed in Tallinn today with an appeal to turn up at 1000 on Tuesday at the Toompea Palace [seat of government and of the Supreme Soviet] to demand that the government reduce prices. Similar leaflets in Russian were previously distributed in Tallinn (?yesterday). The leaflet was signed by the committee organizing the fight to reduce prices.

An appeal for participation in the rally at Toompea is continually repeated by Radio Hope.

At the republican strike committee an ETA correspondent was told that representatives of Kohtla-Jave and Narva workers have also promised to take part in the rally on Toompea which has been planned for 15 January. It was said that many Tallinn enterprises have planned to start their working day on 15 January with a rally and then proceed on to Toompea together. It was confirmed that there are no undertakings planned for the coming Saturday and Sunday.

The Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Estonia on the CPSU platform has published a statement which supports the work collective's actions and the demands for the government to resign and the Republic of Estonia Supreme Soviet to disperse.

Estonian Prosecutor Protests Hijacker's Release

PM1101165791 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 91 Second Edition p 2

[Report by I. Teterin: "Hijacker Released, Prosecutor Protests"]

[Text] In June 1990, M. Varfolomeyev from Leningrad forced the crew of a Tu-134 en route from Tallinn to Lvov to land at Helsinki. The hijacker was sent back to the USSR.

The Tallinn Morskoy Rayon People's Court gave the hijacker a suspended sentence and released him. The judges took into account a number of factors from M. Varfolomeyev's personal history: several years ago he was deemed mentally ill after refusing to serve in the Army.

Kh. Tynismyagi, the state prosecutor, did not agree with the court's decision. After all, according to the Estonian criminal code, an action such as this carries a sentence of five to 15 years' imprisonment.

The state prosecutor said: A prosecutor's appeal against the unwarranted leniency of the verdict will be made to the Estonian Supreme Court.

Latvian Leaders Discuss 'Worsened' Situation

LD1101200891 Riga Domestic Service in Russian 1105 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Our legislative correspondent, Anta Busa, has reported that a meeting is now being held at the Supreme Council between a number of people's deputies of rayons and towns of Latvia and chairmen of executive committees and the republic's leadership. They are discussing the worsened political situation in Latvia. The second theme is relations with the Army. The government will protect young men who have chosen alternative service within the law of the Republic of Latvia. Local councils must conduct a constructive dialogue with the Army. It is also noted that it is necessary to inform the Russian-speaking population more widely of the unavoidable nature and natural order of price rises and make wider use of rayon newspapers for this.

Appeal to Gorbachev Adopted

LD1101201491 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1300 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpts] A meeting has taken place at the Supreme Council between Latvian people's deputies and chairman of executive committees and the republic's leadership. [passage omitted]

At the end of the meeting the following message to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev was adopted:

In this complicated political and economic situation we, the leaders of the councils elected by the people, turn to you as USSR president with an appeal to resolve in a democratic way the problems which objectively exist between the Republic of Latvia and the USSR.

In leading the work of local councils we are aware that these problems have developed over decades, and that their solution cannot be achieved in a short time or moreover by the use of force.

The government of Latvia realistically assesses those processes and has drawn up a whole range of actions to stabilize the economic situation.

As we know, at the last sitting of the Council of the Federation you too supported the principles of forming price and compensation mechanisms which our government drew up.

We also want to inform you that at the end of last year at local council sessions, 70 percent of all local councils of Latvia decided to support the Supreme Council and Government of Latvia.

We, the leaders of councils and executive committees of rayons and towns, being aware of our responsibility to the electors, support the constructive proposals of our republic's leaders, Anatolijs Gorbunovs and Ivars Godmanis, and call upon you, as the USSR president, to use your authority so that problems and differences of opinion be solved by way of dialogue and discussion.

Latvian Committee Protests Defense Ministry Action

LD1201143591 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The committee of the Citizens of Latvia protests the illegal action of the USSR Ministry of Defense, as a result of which a large part of Latvia's inhabitants are subjected to moral terror. At the same time, the Committee of Latvia Presidium expresses concern that the resolution by the Republic of Latvia Supreme Council adopted on January may be interpreted as a certain readiness of cooperating with the USSR military circles, in order to call to answer charges by the inhabitants of Latvia, to whom the service in the occupation army is not acceptable.

Commission Investigates Violations in Latvia

LD1101215391 Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Report by N. Kasyanova; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The commission set up by the USSR Supreme Soviet to investigate the problem of the rights of servicemen being flouted in Latvia is meeting there. It had meetings today with Anatoliy Gorbunov, chairman of the republic's Supreme Council, and Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis.

[Kasyanova] The members of the commission—USSR people's deputies—have every hour and minute of their day arranged. There are meetings and trips around the towns and villages of Latvia. And everywhere concerned and excited conversations. At the Latvian People's Front, for instance:

[Begin recording] [R. Razukas, chairman of the People's Front of Latvia] Today I believe the only way to resolve this problem is to reach a modus vivendi by means of talks, whereby anyone who wants to serve in the Armed Forces can do so, while anyone who does not—out of conviction—can invoke the law of the Latvian Republic on alternative service, and do their duty within the system of alternative service, as set out in the law of the Latvian Republic.

[Kasyanova] At the Interfront, the members of the commission are handed documents detailing specific human rights violations.

[Major General A.D. Vodopyanov] Today you cannot pass over in silence the difficult situation which has arisen in the Baltic region generally, and more specifically in the Republic of Latvia. As of today, in the past eight months the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Council of the Republic have passed more than 500 illegal acts that affect the lives of many categories of citizens—first and foremost servicemen. More than 5,000 servicemen have no housing; there is a new category of deprived people in the guise of reservist officers, who are without fixed abode. There are more than 500 of these today. No flat, no residence permit; no permit and the members of your family cannot get fixed up with work. And if that happens, then there is a fine of 25,000 roubles [as heard]. Then there are problems regarding the education of children. The Executive Committee of the Vidzeme suburb has proposed putting up 1,800,000 roubles for the education of the children of servicemen. Yet for each child to go to kindergarten costs 840 roubles a year! [end recording]

[Kasyanova] At noon there was a rally organized by the League of Latvian Women. One can fully understand the concern felt by the mothers for the future of their children. Particularly when there are good grounds for doing so. These women came along with photographs of their sons who have died in the Army in recent times, in our non-combative country. What mother does not want to save and hide her children? The rally participants have adopted a message to the USSR president and to the country's defense minister, which demands the observance of the law of the Latvian Supreme Council on alternative service. Certainly much bitter suffering could be lifted by wider publication of the simple information that—as I was told in Latvia's Military Registration and Enlistment Office—already, during the autumn draft, the law of the republican legislature on alternative service was fully observed, and that this sort of service is not barred.

Again rallies are taking to the streets, demonstrating the ever-increasing political temperature in society. We are witnessing the growing dramatic confrontation between forces in the republic.

Latvian Front Head Calls for Demonstration 13 Jan

LD1101215591 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Statement by Romualds Razuks, chairman of the People's Front of Latvia—recorded]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the board of the People's Front of Latvia took place today. It adopted an unequivocal decision that we can no longer delay holding an all-Latvia demonstration. We must without delay convene this all- Latvia demonstration, and so it is set for Sunday, 13 January, at 1400. It will be held in Riga at the Daugavmala [embankment]. Without doubt that this is the only date when we are able to organize such a demonstration. We can show Latvia, the Union, and the entire world our stand, our opinions, our attitude and support for our governent and the Supreme Council.

I doubt, I really doubt whether we shall have such an opportunity a week later. God grant that I am mistaken, and I also hope that I am mistaken. Nevertheless, this next week will be exceedingly long, exceedingly long, difficult and hard.

And in the event we succeed in organizing this all-Latvia, really massive demonstration—all the people of Latvia who regard themselves as such, everybody must come there. We must take into our hands all the flags that we have. We must take the posters, this time bearing slogans of democracy, because the most important thing that is endangered now is our foundation of democracy which we have just built over the past two years, the slogans supporting our government and legislature because now we all must be united. There is no other way, and the events of Lithuania prove this sharply to us.

I think that after this demonstration, our leader in Moscow with the leadership there, our leader here with the reaction here, will have altogether different conditions for talks, in the event we succeed in showing the Union, ourselves, and the entire world what our people stand for.

So then, I call on all People's Front members, representatives of democratic organizations, all the people of Latvia. This time we really must all be there in order to express our will, our stand, in order to support the government, the Supreme Council, the brothers in Lithuania, the Estonians who for the time being have been left in peace, but the turn will come to all who strive to restructure this system of a Communist regime into a democratic, independent state, in order to show to the entire world our will.

Yazov Receives Latvian Delegation 11 Jan

LD1101175591 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow today between a Republic of Latvia delegation and representatives from the USSR Ministry of Defense. An agreement in principle was reached on several questions. During the talks, Marshal Yazov repeatedly confirmed that the USSR Armed Forces contingent within Latvia was not being expanded and that any changes in its composition would be coordinated with the organs of power of the Republic of Latvia. The minister announced that additional air assault troop units had not been brought into Latvia.

In reply to a question by a Latvian representative, the USSR minister of defense agreed to form a commission on the question of restoring the mercantile port of Liepaja, and also on building of Army dwelling houses outside Latvia where the demobilized soldiers from Latvia could move.

It is envisaged to examine the question on the utilization of the land areas at the disposal of the Army. Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff, announced that this question would be tackled in the nearest future.

The sides reached an agreement that at last it is necessary to solve the problem of returning the house of the Society of Latvians to its legal owners. However, this question will be tackled in future talks.

Conscription Discussed

LD1101205191 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandras Budris]

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—"Not a single additional paratroop unit was introduced in Latvia to ensure Army conscription in the republic and so far there have been no such plans," Latvian Deputy Prime Minister Ilmar Biser said at a press conference in the Latvian mission in Moscow, setting out Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov's point of view.

Representatives of Latvia today met Yazov and Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Mikhail Moiseyev. The meeting was devoted to the situation formed in connection with the failure by this republic's young people to report for military service in the Soviet Army.

According to Biser, Yazov agreed with "some fundamental points" of the Latvian representatives' proposals. At the same time, the issue of whether Latvian youths doing various jobs under the law on the alternative service, which was adopted in the republic on May 15, will be drafted into the Army remained open.

Latvian Leaders Seek Meeting With Gorbachev

LD1201070891 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0630 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] According to the information from the Latvian Republic's Supreme Council press center there is a possibility that Latvian Government representatives, the legislature's leader, Anatolijs Gorbunovs, and the prime minister, Ivars Godmanis, and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Moscow today. Both Latvian leaders have already arrived in Moscow.

As Gorbunovs said in a telephone conversation with Latvian Radio this morning, the heads of the governments of Latvia and Estonia will try to meet with USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, both before and during the Council of the Federation session, and to also tell the representatives of other republics about the situation in the Baltic states. At present, at least within the framework of the USSR Supreme Soviet an intentional deception about events in Lithuania is taking place.

Anatolijs Gorbunovs yesterday had a talk with Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, and also had consultations with Arnold Ruutel, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Council, and Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar.

Demonstration in Riga; Tanks Sighted

LD1301141491

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1157 GMT on 13 January begins carrying a live relay from the Daugava Embankment in Riga where a demonstration is being held. Church bells are heard and at 1200 GMT Peteris Tabuns introduces the relay from the demonstration.

At 1205 GMT, after a speech of a religious nature, the Latvian national anthem, "God Bless Latvia," is sung.

At 1207 GMT the opening speaker, Romualds Razuks, chairman of the People's Front of Latvia, talks about the situation in Lithuania, and says that here in Riga, despite military vehicles being driven around, despite what Kuzmin or Yazov have said, they have come together for democracy, to support the legislature and the government.

At 1212 GMT the next speaker, Premier Ivars Godmanis, is greeted with applause. He reminds the people of

Latvia what they have achieved. He says they may be pressed and squeezed, but they will not return to the sleep of darkness.

At 1215 GMT Dzemma Skulme speaks in support of Lithuania. The Baltic peoples could go into the world as independent peoples, free in a free Latvia!

At 1220 GMT Anatolijs Gorbunovs asks what crime has been committed. He invites all the different Latvian factions to meet tomorrow at 1100 to see if they can find a way to end the confrontation. He says he will remain at his post as long as parliament wishes.

At 1227 GMT Eduards Berklavs speaks. He says a clear message should be sent to Gorbachev and he appeals for a fight to preserve freedom.

At 1232 GMT Razuks speaks about difficulties, about economic disaster. He says even Russia understands there is no way back. As long as there is this monster, the USSR in agony, there will be squalor, and he reminds the audience of events in other countries, such as Hungary. Today, they will put a wreath on the Daugava to the memory of the victims of 13 January 1905 and 1991.

At 1237 GMT solemn music is played and solemn words spoken in memory of victims.

At 1244 GMT a patriotic Latvian song is sung.

At 1246 GMT Archbishop Karlis Gailitis asks for contempt for that "perverse angel of peace, Gorbachev." He asks for God's blessing for Latvia.

At 1311 GMT correspondent Tabuns reports that armored vehicles have been seen on a couple of Riga streets.

At 1316 GMT Tabuns says tanks and armored vehicles are on Brivibas and Krisjana Valdemara streets and asks to people to be careful.

Gorbunovs Calls for Talks at Riga Rally

LD1301191391 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Report by correspondent Mird Kuish]

[Text] [passage indistinct] The Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium today convened a routine plenary session of the Supreme Soviet. It should be said that the session started in a very sharp political struggle between two factions (?concerning) the situation in Latvia and Lithuania. There was no lack of sharp attacks, including attacks against Central Television. Thus, Central Television operator Zanderson was expelled from the session hall. In this complex situation Anatoliy Gorbunovs, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet, spoke constructively. He proposed that at 1100 tomorrow [0900 GMT] a roundtable dialogue of the republic's sociopolitical movements and parties should be started at which a way should be sought to alleviate the tension. Gorbunovs especially stressed that in a situation where society is split in two, a way out should only be sought via talks. He asked them to support the government of Godmanis.

In Riga today at Daugava Embankment, an all-Latvian demonstration [manifestatsiya] was held, organized by the People's Front. Taking part in it were more than half a million people. Those speaking were Supreme Soviet Chairman Gorbunovs, Prime Minister Godmanis, people's deputies of the USSR and the republic, and the leader of the People's Front. Anatoliy Gorbunovs again called for constructive dialogue. In the speeches there was condemnation of the actions of the Soviet Army in Lithuania and support was voiced for the Lithuanian people.

Today there was also a plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, which also discussed the situation in the republic at the present moment. A report was made by Alfred Rubiks, first secretary of the Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo. He advocated that sociopolitical movements and parties proposed by Gorbunovs should take part in the roundtable. The participants in the plenum discussed the proposals and demands of Communists and working people for the meeting. So tomorrow, too, will see the continuation of the dialogue started today.

Calls for Paralyzing Party

LD1301174691 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Riga—Several thousand demonstrators in Riga today declared their solidarity with Lithuania and full support for the leadership of Latvia. At the same time, a strike committee called for the resignation of the government.

Latvian society is split, said Gorbunovs, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, addressing an extraordinary plenary session today. I call on the legislature to do everything to ensure that no additional confrontation takes place. I am profoundly convinced that no single group of people is able to solve its economic and national aspirations in a non-democratic way. He expressed that he was in favor of a dialogue between all public organizations, regardless of their convictions or their attitude toward the government and the legislature. He stressed the need to work out joint actions to overcome the crisis. The head of the Supreme Soviet remarked that he does not rule out discussions with representatives of different public organizations on the makeup of the cabinet, in which different forces could be represented.

Furthermore, Gorbunovs supported a proposal by the opposition to set up a Council of Public Accord for improved mutual comprehension between the two factions in the republic's legislature.

The deputies adopted a number of documents. They condemned the military action in Lithuania and issued an appeal to the people of Latvia to unite around their Supreme Soviet. At the same time, in an appeal to the Latvian people, the legislature called on everyone to carry out only the laws of the Latvian Republic, and to paralyze by all possible means the activity of the Communist Party.

However, a document prepared by the Equal Rights faction, which, in order to stabilize the situation, proposed among other things abandoning the price increases and abrogating the laws and decisions violating human rights, was not adopted.

Pro-Moscow Leaflets 'Scattered Over Riga'

LD1301174491 Riga International Service in English 1631 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Some more information about events in Latvia and Lithuania. I have no time to translate all information so I shall start with information of Radio Stockholm. [passage omitted]

Latvian people's manifestation took place in Riga today. It was accompanied, so to say, accompanied by Army helicopters. Leaflets were scattered over Riga. They were signed by the Presidium of so- called Latvian Society Saving Committee, supported by Latvian Communist Party, Interfront organization, and Soviet Army.

Riga Garrison on 'Full Combat-Readiness'

LD1301121691 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1041 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It has become known that the Riga garrison is on full combat-readiness. [passage omitted]

Military Vehicles Reportedly Moving Toward Riga

LD1301135991 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1330 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] News just in: as we have already said, a demonstration of the peoples of Latvia has been going on for an hour and a half on the Daugava Embankment in Riga, and according to latest reports, Army military hardware is proceeding through the streets of the city of Riga towards the center. The direction of the traffic shows that it may block all exists for inhabitants of Latvia who are now in the center at the rally.

Latvian Defense Official: Attacks May Begin 'Soon'

LD1301200791

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1754 GMT on 13 January carries a seven-minute interview with Talavs Jundzis, chairman of the Defense and Internal Affairs Commission, by an unidentified correspondent. Jundzis thanks the many callers who have given information about military activity, about assault troops, about armored carriers moving toward the center of Riga; unfortunately, these activities continue to increase. Military equipment is still moving in the direction of the center of the city, he says. He thanks everyone for the information received more clearly, the names and positions of the officials and of those military persons who are organizing this action.

He says the Baltic Military District's Commander-in-Chief Kuzmin evidently was not the chief culprit of these undertakings, and that "according to our information" the Army's plans have been drawn up at the special department of the establishments of the Army (?state) Security Committee.

Jundzis mentions the objectives of these events, compared with Lithuania. He says they expect tanks, armored vehicles, assault troopers who would receive 250g of pure spirits per instructions. He stresses that it necessary for people to be there. He says vehicles and equipment have blocked all approaches to the Supreme Council, and the people there would be witnesses to what would take place. The danger of attacks is not only actual, the attacks could begin as soon as 2300 (2000 GMT) this evening, he says.

Jundzis says the Interior Ministry's information about all being quiet should be regarded as rather conditional—Army activities are very great in Riga, every hour they receive new information about mobilization of soldiers, armored carriers, and tank movements toward the center. The information received is sufficient for an objective conclusion, he says.

Latvian Legislature Issues Appeal to Soldiers

LD1301184591

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1700 GMT on 13 January broadcasts a two-minute news report on the proceedings of the Latvian Supreme Soviet, which has adopted several documents, including an appeal to the people of Latvia, and an announcement to soldiers and officers asking them to stop before executing their commanders' orders in turning weapons against unarmed people, as in Lithuania. Two documents to be sent to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar have been adopted, asking him to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council to examine the USSR military aggression against the Baltics, and calling on the United Nations to form an extraordinary commission to be dispatched immediately to Latvia "to acquaint itself with everything that could take place here."

Among other documents to be examined was one authorizing several representatives "to represent our interests abroad, at legislatures and governments."

Appeal on Reporting Military Activity

LD1301182191

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1600 GMT on 13 January broadcasts a two-minute report on information provided by the Latvian Supreme Council Press Center. An unidentified announcer says that this information consists of two appeals. The first appeal is by Deputy Girts Kristovskis to the Latvian inhabitants. He asks residents to be accurate with regard to numbers and types of vehicles, to distinguish between tanks, light tanks or armored carriers, the streets, and the direction of movement when giving information on military movements. The announcer says Andris Punka, the head of Council of Ministers' Guard, has a long list of such movements: two tanks on trailers were observed last night at the corner of Lenina and Indranu Streets, eight armored carriers were observed at the Pionieris Cinema yesterday morning, and there is now a whole line of tanks and light tanks between the Senite Cafe and Balozi on the Vidzeme Highway.

The announcer says the second appeal is by an unidentified speaker on behalf of the defense and internal affairs commission for young men to come and guard the TV Tower and the Supreme Council.

Latvian Vice Premier Pledges Baltic Unity

LD1301214391 Berlin ADN in German 2031 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The three Baltic republics will not—in spite of all attempts—allow themselves to be played against each other, Latvian Vice Premier Ilmars Bisers told ADN. Despite "different starting points for destabilization and by no means identical situations" in the republics, a common danger is emerging for all three; namely, because of the use of the Army, the governments and legislatures will be removed.

According to Bisers, so far they have been successful in the capital, Riga, in keeping the Army out of events by remaining in constant contact with the military. The government there has explained unpopular measures to the people better than in Lithuania. The deputy head of government said that the Latvian leadership hopes that it can continue to keep the situation under control.

Official Accused of Conspiring With Gorbachev

LD1301171891 Riga International Service in English 1514 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] And another interesting piece of news. From official sources—for understandable reasons we shall not disclose them—it has become known that one of the initiators of the dissolution of the Latvian parliament and the introduction of presidential rule in Latvia is Albert Kauls, chairman of the Agricultural firm Adezi [and member of the Presidential Council]. He is constantly meeting the high command of the Baltic Military District and the Baltic Fleet, Comrades Kuzmin, (Gaponenko), and Ivanov.

We have information at our disposal that Albert Kauls asked Mikhail Gorbachev for 2 billion West German marks in order to fill the shops in Latvia with food after the coup. Apart from that, Gorbachev promised Kauls that the latter would occupy a high post in the future government of Latvia.

Latvia's Godmanis Favors 'Dialogue' on Prices

LD1101163591 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Galina Kuchina]

[Text] Riga January 11 TASS—Latvian Prime Minister Ivar Godmanis expressed confidence that the government was conducting a correct pricing policy. He spoke over local television on Thursday evening in response to a mass protest that had been staged in front of the government building in the morning.

Demonstrators protested against the 300 per cent increase in prices for foodstuffs. Thousands of protesters demanded the government's resignation, chanting the word "down". One poster, borrowing words from a film in a nearby cinema, read "We do not want to be gone with the wind".

The prime minister promised to re-examine prices at workers' canteens, where they jumped by four-five fold. He expressed readiness to examine any outstanding issues through dialogue, especially if matters concern the compensation mechanism.

"The situation is difficult," Godmanis admitted. "The price reform is already in operation, but people have not received bonuses to pensions, wages and allowances. If people display self-control, we shall overcome this difficulty."

The issue of the government's resignation should be resolved not in the squares but in parliament, he stressed.

According to Latvian trade unions, the overwhelming majority of republican enterprises are unable to increase workers' monthly wages by 66 roubles.

Many regard the government's measure as a tax imposed indiscriminately, regardless of the financial situation at factories and organisations.

But even if enterprises had this money, the degree of compensation would amount to 60 per cent, which means that living standards would drop by 30-40 per cent.

However, this figure does not reflect the real situation in the republic. Charges increased for the postal service and

domestic services, and there were price hikes on gasoline and electricity. Pre-school children's establishments also raised their charges.

The Equality Group in the Latvian parliament suggested that the government's decision on price increases be suspended until a state programme for social guarantees to Latvian citizens is adopted.

But this proposal was rejected by the Latvian parliament. Equality Group leader Sergey Dimanis told TASS today that, in his opinion, "the cabinet has made three mistakes".

"The first one is that it is impossible to hike prices by several times if there is no unity in society, if there are ethnic differences.

"Some sections of population regard this step as a desire to pay for the attributes of an independent state at the expense of the people: Latvia's own militia, customs service, security forces and law and order squads."

Dimanis noted that "appropriations for the legislative and executive arms of government jumped by 11 times".

According to Dimanis, "the second miscalculation is that a separate price policy is impossible within the USSR's united economic space. The price hike in Latvia provokes inflation in the USSR and backlashes at Latvia again, forcing a new price hike".

In Dimanis's opinion, the third mistake is that "it was necessary to draft a programme for wage indexation. A several fold price hike is impossible in any case. When a worker gets an inedible chop for four roubles, this ends his tolerance".

According to Riga mayor Andris Teikmanis, he will call on today's session of the city council to raise city transport fare to 15 kopecks.

Price Increases, Demonstrations in Latvia Viewed

LD1201123191 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Commentary by Martins Gravitis from Riga]

[Excerpt] There is no reason at the moment for the present government to resign, Latvian Supreme Soviet, our parliament, Chairman Anatoliy Gorbunovs has said, commenting on the situation in Latvia, after sharp price rises on the major foodstuffs since the 3 January. Several pro-Moscow political organizations have staged a protest demonstration in front of the government building in the center of the Latvian capital Riga yesterday. Protesting against the high food prices, 7,000-10,000 non-Latvians demanded the present government to step down. The head of the government, Ivars Godmanis, met the demonstrators but was refused the possibility to speak by that jeering crowd. This was a political rather than an economic demonstration. Latvian premier commented upon this event later in the day.

Parliament opposition faction has announced it does not oppose price rises in principle, but it considers compensation mechanisms envisaged by the government insufficient.

Latvian Popular Front has called on its supporters and all democratic political organizations to stage a mass rally in the Latvian capital Riga on Sunday [13 January] to show Latvia is resolute to continue its way to full independence, however complicated the political situation may be. This decision was taken earlier today during the developments in the neighboring Lithuania and its capital Vilnius, where several government buildings, having been stormed by the Soviet Army after President Gorbachev's warning to Lithuania to reinstate the Soviet Constitution, many here in Latvia consider the other two Baltic countries are sure to face the same situation in the coming days. [sentence as heard] It may mean a crackdown on the lawful government here by military means, which Latvia's people would be powerless to resist.

Latvia's Women's League in Riga today organized a massive protest demonstration against Soviet Army attempts to forcefully carry out the current conscription campaign. Airborne troop units have been sent to the Baltics to track down draft soldiers and deserters. The draft quotas in Latvia have been fulfilled for about 30 percent only; at the moment, the Baltic Military Command in Riga has been informed. Service in the Soviet Army is unacceptable for a great number of local youths for two reasons, the Women's League explained. First, the Soviet military forces fail to function in a civilized manner, every year 10's of soldiers drafted from the Baltics and other regions of the Soviet Union die during a peacetime service. Eighteen soldiers from Latvia alone have died last year. The Soviet Army is being perceived here in Latvia as an occupation force for the last 50 years; it is a foreign army for a great many people here and not an army one feels a duty to serve in. [passage omitted]

Latvian Official Comments on Talks in Helsinki

Printing Equipment Discussed

LD1101174691 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0700 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Excerpts] As you, esteemed listeners, have already been informed, the delegation from the Latvian Republic's legislature led by Dainis Ivans, the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Council, is staying in Finland where it participated in the conference of legislative representatives of the Baltic Sea region countries. Latvian Radio correspondent Vilnis Ilzins had an opportunity this morning to communicate with Dainis Ivans in Helsinki. As it is known, the Latvian Supreme Council has granted him special authority to represent Latvia at the world's governments and legislatures. We present to you an excerpt of this conversation.

[Begin recording] [Ilzins] Have you any notion how this special authority could be realized, and do you think that this might be necessary?

[Ivans] Well, I hope, of course, that this may not be necessary, although, we are already doing this, even without any special authority, because here in Helsinki we have met with the envoys of all the foreign representations based in Helsinki. We asked them for a meeting, we spoke with them, and I think that we have already accomplished a great deal. It must be said that at least at the moment it is felt that something, by accounting to the West, could be achieved in this way. It seems to me that there is also a certain, well, share of achievement, in that nothing evil would happen in Latvia, in the work at the Western diplomatic missions and governments. [passage omitted]

Yesterday I had a talk with our republic's people, with Arnis [indistinct surname] from the DIENA [government paper] and Maris Gailis, who at present are in Stockholm, and in so far as I understood, an agreement on printing equipment has been reached, and if everything takes its course, and if everything is all right, then this printing equipment, as they told me, could be in Tallinn after a week and a half or two. [passage omitted] [end recording]

RSFSR

Russian-Estonian Governments Sign Agreement

LD1201183491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By unidentified TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS)—An agreement on the basis of intergovernmental relations between Russia and Estonia was signed today in Moscow by Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and Arnold Ruutel, head of the Estonian parliament.

The document, signed for a period of 10 years, guarantees the citizens of both republics "the right to preserve and to obtain the citizenship of Russia and Estonia in accordance with their own wish." The agreement also envisages the exchange of plenipotentiary representations of both sides.

An agreement on economic and cultural cooperation for 1991 was also signed by the governments of the two republics on the same day. It specifically states that the sides have agreed to retain this year mutual supplies on a level not lower than last year.

Ministry Denounces Campaign Against Journalists

LD1101204691 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS—The Ministry of the Press and Mass Media of the Russian Federation has described a campaign of discrediting journalists, which became especially intense during the past several weeks, as a "prelude to open terror against glasnost". The ministry's statement published today stresses that "an open pressure on journalists, the elimination of whole issues of newspapers and the banning of television programmes are acquiring more and more sinister character".

The statement recalls that Aleksandr Nevzorov, a TV journalist from Leningrad, was recently fired at and tells about another tragedy that took place in Kaluga, central Russia, today: Ivan Fomin, editor of the regional newspaper ZNAMYA, was killed in his editorial office by two shots, fired at point-blank range. Press photographer Gennadiy Golovkov was gravely wounded. "The murderer was arrested. He makes no secret of the fact that the crime was politically motivated," the statement stresses.

The ministry believes that all these developments are "a tragic result of a policy of kindling hatred, searching for an internal enemy and shifting on to the press the blame for all problems".

The Russian Ministry of the Press and Mass Media denounced any acts of moral and physical violence and urged all political forces to work for civil accord and to create a united front against terror and the strangling of achieved freedoms.

Krasnoyarsk KGB 'Exposed' 60 on Espionage

PM1001125191 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 91 p 1

[POSTFAKTUM report under general heading: "Have You Heard? Have You Read?"]

[Text] "Last year roughly 20 representatives of Western and Eastern special services visited Krasnoyarsk. What is more, local KGB Directorate personnel have exposed approximately 60 persons on justifiable suspicion of espionage, including industrial espionage," VECHERNIY KRASNOYARSK reported.

Turkish Embassy Denies Recognition of Tataria

PM1001163191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by V. Khovratovich: "Turkish Embassy's Elucidation"]

[Text] Khalil Akynzhy [name as transliterated], minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the Turkish Embassy in

Moscow, telephoned the IZVESTIYA editorial office and asked that the following clarification be published.

"A report has appeared in the Soviet press that 'Turkey has recognized the sovereignty of the Republic of Tataria.' In actual fact, not only has there been no 'recognition' at all but the leadership of that republic has not appealed to our government either. What is more, the Republic of Turkey recognizes and will recognize only the USSR as a unified, sovereign state."

Leningrad Students Boycott Exam on Socialism

PM0701133591 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 91 Union Edition p 2

[Article by S. Leskov: "Depoliticizing Examinations at Institute"]

[Text] Some fourth-year students at the Leningrad Engineering and Construction Institute are not attending classes. They have refused to take the examination in the political economy of socialism.

Students taking part in the action met with the rector of the institute, Yu. Panibratov, who reported that he agrees with their position, but has no way of changing the curriculum and that students will be dismissed if they do not show up for the exam.

Leningrad VUZ's [higher educational institutions] remain an area of heightened political activeness. Chemistry lecturer N. Andreyeva tirelessly issues statements, and a number of her colleagues furiously support orthodox party trends. It turns out that students think otherwise, as this manifestation of a reverse political trend attests.

But is it is fair to threaten students with administrative measures if it has already been repeatedly stated that the education system should be removed from politics? Should students be made to surrender their principles for the sake of a diploma? In the opinion of Prof. V. Kuptsov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Public Education Main Administration for the Teaching of Social Sciences, that is a wrong way of putting the question. The students are clearly unaware that under the current instructions no lecturer has the right to grade an examination on the basis of the political hue of the answer. Only factual knowledge of the subject may be taken into account, and the political interpretation of it must be disregarded altogether. In other words, a student who presents himself for the examination is allowed to criticize truths which he heartily dislikes, provided that he is on top of the subject. If, however, a student suspects an examiner of bias, he is entitled to invite a member of the institute's academic council to any examination. Under the existing regulation, 25 percent of VUZ academic council members are students.

Moreover, objections to the subject of study are possible in principle, but they have been raised too late. VUZ's are given great scope to choose any social disciplines. For example, an economic theory course could dwell upon the history of economic teaching, the theory and practice of economic life, and the study of different economic systems besides the unfortunate political economy of socialism. What is more, different faculties settle on different courses. But all these questions should have been raised earlier—before the semester began.

But now, if students do not alter their stance, and the rector is right here, he will have to dismiss those students who do not pass the examination in the discipline by the start of the next academic year (1 September).

But are the social sciences in principle so necessary to Soviet engineers? World practice shows a trend toward an increase in the share of the human sciences on the curriculum of higher technical educational institutions. Incidentally, political economy is compulsory in all American higher educational institutions. Moreover, at the renowed Massachusetts Institute of Technology students have 200 courses in different social disciplines to choose from. In American and West European higher technical educational institutions around 30 percent of study time is assigned to studying the humanities. In ours the figure is not above 12 percent. And our engineers will scarcely be able to score major achievements in modern industry if they are not well informed about how work productivity is formed, what determines the standard of living, or how different forms of ownership influence the structure of the economy. So it is better to study than to strike.

Western Republics

Oborok on Moldovan Conscription Situation

LD1301101391 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0140 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By MOLDOVA-PRESS TASS correspondent Anatoliy Gol]

[Text] Kishinev, 11 Jan (TASS)—The protection of the rights and interests of Moldovan conscripts and servicemen called up for the Soviet Army is the man task of the republic's new public movement "Svoboda" [Freedom]. It was set up in response to the order by Dmitriy Yazov, USSR Ministry of Defense, to intensify the work of conscription into the Soviet Army.

However, as Konstantin Oborok, first deputy chairman of the Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic, said in his speech on national television, "The problems of Moldovan conscripts are being tackled for the moment by the republic's government and its department for military affairs.

In the course of prolonged negotiations with representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry, the agreement has been reached that our conscripts will do their service in Moldova and other units situated on the territory of

Odessa, Kiev, and Karpatian military okrugs. In accordance with this agreement, over 1,500 servicemen called up from our republic have already changed their area of service."

At the same time, the Moldovan prime minister expressed concern that Moldovan conscripts continue to desert the Soviet Army. He exhorted them not to do this and called on those who have already deserted or are staying in hiding to avoid conscription to register at the special service of the Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic department.

Nikolay Kirtiake, chairman of this department, said to the Moldova press correspondent that in the past year about 800 Moldovan young men deserted from the Army. The department has found a new place of service for most of them on the republic's territory.

Moldovan Deputy Views Normalization of Situation

LD1101224791 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1408 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] [Announcer] As you know, the USSR president's decree on measures for normalizing the situation in the Republic of Moldova was published on 22 December. Our correspondent Mikhail Sokirke speaks about the way the decree is being carried out:

[Sokirke] Objectively speaking, this most important document suits some people and does not suit others. Whatever the case, more and more people agree that one canot disregard realities. And the realities are such that without looking for points in common and consensus on contentious isues and, mainly, without observing legality one can hardly remove the burden of mistrust and political confrontation. That is why the republican parliament recently adopted vigorous measures for solving this issue. I ask Viktor Pushkashu, deputy chairman of the Moldova Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet, to speak about them now. What are these measures?

[Pushkashu] Up to now, voluntary detachments and self-defense detachments have been disbanded. A decision has been adopted to review the Supreme Soviet's decision which recognizes the Gagauz as an ethnic group. A department for national issues has been formed within the government. It has been decided that, in the future, when state bodies of power and administration of all levels are set up, representation of citizens of all the nationalities residing on republican territory should be insured in them in accordance with the ethnodemocraphic structure of our republic.

It has been decided to form a parliamentary commission of representatives of all the regions of the republic for perfecting the mechanism for applying the law on the functioning of languages on republican territory and to look at the condition for the attestation of cadres. The government and the law-enforcement agencies have been instructed to thoroughly investigate cases of illegal dismissal from work, infringement of citizens' rights on the basis of nationality, and to restore their civil rights.

The decision of the Moldova SSR Supreme Soviet on the creation of a republican guard has been rescinded. Three standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet have been instructed to submit concrete proposals on improving the legislation with respect to servicemen in the near future. Also, one could speak about other measures aimed at preserving our republic's territorial integrity and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of all republican residents. Separatist leaders have been given an opportunity to participate in building civil peace in the republic. Now it is up to them. What will they propose: peace and concord or a further escalation of tension in the republic?

Ukraine-Moldova Economic Agreement Signed

LD1301113591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0145 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Kiev, 11 January (UKRINFORM-TASS)—An inter-governmental agreement on economic and cultural cooperation for 1991-95 between the Ukraine and Moldova was signed here today.

The document says that the sides agree to maintain two-way trade in 1991 at a level no lower than in 1990 and to take steps to even out the future volume of trade in equivalent terms. Payments for two-way trade in 1991 will be settled in accordance with existing tariffs and contract prices (in rubles).

The agreement stipulates that if either side adopts its own national currency, the manner of settling accounts for trade in goods (or services) will be determined by a special agreement. The sides also agreed to inform each other in good time of any action to amend retail and procurement prices and to agree on such actions with each other.

The Ukraine will supply its neighbor with coal, rolled metal, steel pipes, building materials, and a number of foodstuffs and other goods. In its turn Moldova will supply certain industrial goods and items of equipment, fruit, vegetables, wine, tobacco, and other traditional goods produced by this republic.

Ukrainian Premier on Food, Market, Prices

LD1201190591 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 12 Jan 91

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrunya]

[Text] Kiev January 12 TASS—The elimination of food shortages is the first step towards economic stability, Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin believes TASS. [sentence as received]

The Ukrainian Government prioritises the development of the agroindustrial complex, he told UKRINFORM and TASS.

The republican budget and plan for 1991 gives priority to the agricultural sector. A total of 71 per cent of all centrally-allocated funds will be invested in agriculture, he said.

During the transition to a market, prices should only be raised if there is a clear-cut mechanism to protect low income families, especially those living below the poverty line, he said.

Commenting on coupons, introduced in the republic on November 1 last year, Fokin stressed that the move helped streamline the distribution of goods.

Employees get part of their wages in coupons to buy goods and food at subsidized state prices.

Within several months, coupons will be replaced with a different system to protect local consumers, Fokin said.

CPSU's Girenko Tours Crimea 7-9 Jan

PM1001123191 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 91 Second Edition p 2

[UKRINFORM-TASS report: "Report to Voters"]

[Text] USSR People's Deputy A.N. Girenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Crimea 7-9 January.

He visited Razdolnenskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Belogorskiy Rayons, where he delivered reports to voters on his activity as a deputy. Meetings were held with the secretaries of primary party organizations in the oblast's agro-industrial complex, as well as with journalists from the newspaper KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA.

Ukraine Voters Seek Recall of People's Deputy

LD1201032191 Kiev International Service in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] A letter from citizens of the town of Dneprorudnoye in Zaporozhye oblast, in which 429 inhabitants demand a recall of Aleksey Princhkin, the second secretary of Zaporozhye Oblast committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and Ukrainian parliament people's deputy, has been promulgated. The letter says: "We became convinced of Prichkin's anti-popular activity after he had voted against adoption of the Ukrainian sovereignty declaration and signed a statement of protest from several communist deputies on celebrating the 500th anniversary of Zaporozhye Cossaks. There is not a single Ukrainian language kindergarten, school or educational establishment in the town of Dneprorudnoye. The letter notes that people like Prichkin have led the oblast and the entire Zaporozhye region to socioeconomic and national ruin.

Ukrainian Students Protest Arrest of Leader

LD1001211291 Kiev International Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Today there was a press conference of the Ukrainian Students' Council in connection with the arrest of the head of Kiev branch of the Council, Oles Doniy. He was one of the leaders and participant in a political hunger strike of students held in October last year in Kiev.

The statement of the Ukrainian Students' Council read at the press conference indicates that prosecutions have been launched against the leaders and activists of the Council on the part of the city's procurator's office.

The official pretext was the capture of the main building of Kiev University by the students. On 3 January, the apartment of Oles Doniy was searched; on 8 January, Oles Doniy himself was arrested.

As is known, no damage was inflicted on the University building, besides Oles Doniy is not a criminal, so being at liberty he would not pose any threat to society, reads the statement of the Ukrainian Students' Council.

Caucasus

'Unofficial Sources' Say Tanks Sent to Ossetia

LD1101184691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Igor Grivitishvili]

[Text] Moscow 11 Jan (TASS)—In the past 24 hours the situation has remained difficult in South Ossetia (Republic of Georgia), where a state of emergency was imposed on 12 December last year in the town of Tskhinvali and in the Dzhavskiy Rayon and where a curfew is in force.

As a TASS correspondent was informed today in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center, three people suffering gunshot wounds were admitted to Tskhinvali hospital on the night of 9-10 January. On 9 January, 17 Kalashnikov improved assault rifles were seized by unknown persons during an armed raid on the rayon militia in the town of Znauri (South Ossetia). At the same time, a number of hostages have been freed by both the Georgian and the Ossetian sides.

In the opinion of the USSR Foreign Ministry representatives in South Ossetia, the leadership of the Georgian Internal Affairs Ministry is coming to realize its mistake in drafting large forces of the republican militia into the oblast and also their inability to deal with the task assigned to them. Options for a "dignified" way out of the situation are being devised.

It has been learned from unofficial sources that a tank subdivision is being drafted into South Ossetia. It is claimed that this action has been squared with Zviad

Gamsakhurdia, the chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet. This step is being taken following attempts to seize weapons from military facilities situated in South Ossetia. The tank troops will guard army depots.

The USSR president issued a decree on 6 January in which he declared invalid the decision by the Georgian authorities to disband the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast and the declaration by the South Ossetian Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies proclaiming the oblast a "Soviet Democratic Republic". The president also ordered that armed formations, including the Georgian Militia, should be withdrawn from the oblast to leave just the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry's internal troops there. The Georgian Supreme Soviet regards this document as "flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Georgia and encroachment of its territorial integrity."

Georgian Militia 'In Control' of Tskhinvali

LD1101193591 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Tbilisi January 11 TASS—The Sakartvelo News Agency of Georgia has refuted, with reference to the press centre of the republican Interior Ministry, a report telecast by USSR Central Television on Thursday night, which said that the population of the city of Tskhinvali is allegedly building barricades and disarming the Georgian militia.

The state of emergency, imposed by the Georgian parliament, is still in force in Tskhinvali, administrative centre of South Ossetia.

The Georgian militia is in control of the situation. It is confiscating weapons from groups of extremists and taking all necessary measures for ensuring the safety of both the Georgian and Ossetian population of the region, the report of the press centre said.

According to specified information, received at the press centre, some tension was felt in Tskhinvali and the Dzhava region on January 10, when a three-day term, set by the president for withdrawing all armed groups, with the exception of Soviet Interior Ministry troops, from the state of emergency zone, was expiring. However, neither on Thursday [10 January], nor today were any serious incidents registered.

Sakartvelo reports that rallies are being held all over Georgia. Demonstrators are protesting the January 6 presidential decree, by which the president lifted the resolution of the Georgian parliament ending the autonomy of South Ossetia.

Militia Fired Upon

LD1201123691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Tbilisi, 12 Jan (TASS)—A group of staff members of the Georgian militia were shot at in the early hours of the morning today in the town of Tskhinvali (South Ossetia), where the state of emergency proclaimed by the Georgian Supreme Soviet is in force.

As the Georgian news agency SAKARTVELO reported, as a result of the exchange of fire two officials from the internal affairs bodies were killed and four were seriously injured. Th[illegible]ate of health of a few of them is critical. There are a[illegible] casualties on the part of the attackers—one was killed and some were injured.

During the same night the building of the former oblast executive committee and obkom of the Georgian Communist Party, in which a subunit of the republican militia is billeted, was also fired upon.

5 Killed in Shooting

LD1201155691 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 91

[SAKARTVELO-TASS report]

[Text] On the night of 12 January [date as heard], an attack was carried out on the municipal department of internal affairs in Tskhinvali. On the same day intensive firing was carried out with various weapons in the town, including grenade and rocket launchers. The firing did not stop until 0400. The outcome was tragic: first reports indicate that five people were killed and several injured. The police are guarding the center of Tskhinvali and the road to Tbilisi. The streets have been blocked off with concrete slabs, sandbags, and smashed cars.

In connection with the worsening situation, the Georgian parliament is to extend the emergency situation in the region by another month. Measures are also being taken to stabilize the situation in South Ossetia.

Unfortunately, we do not have any information about the reaction of the Presidium of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet to the events in South Ossetia, which would be interesting to know.

Internal Troops Officer Killed in NKAO

LD1301190691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1346 GMT 13 Jan 91

[By TASS correspondent Vadim Byrkin]

[Text] Stepanakert, 13 Jan (TASS)—Your TASS correspondent has been informed at the commandant's office of the region on the state of emergency in and neighboring rayons of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. At 1900 on Saturday on the Stepanakert-Shush automobile route a military vehicle was shot up by unknown persons. Colonel Viktor Girgoryev, an officer of the rear administration of the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, who was in the vehicle, was fatally wounded. The driver of the vehicle, a private, received a gunshot wound.

An hour later, close to the place of the incident, a military detail used weapons on a "Kamaz" [truck model] driving past. Slavik Martirosyan and David Yegiyan, in the truck, were killed. According to preliminary information, the truck did not stop at the command of the detail.

According to the facts available, an investigation is being carried out by an operational investigative group of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the military procuracy, and the local law enforcement bodies.

On Saturday night, four villages in Shushinskiy Rayon in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO], where Armenians live, were subject to submachine-gun fire. Desyat Verst Village was burnt to the ground. Your TASS correspondent managed to contact the village of Kirov, situated in the vicinity. The inhabitants of Desyat Verst, located on the Lachin-Shush road, left the village the day before, when the military post was withdrawn from it.

In connection with the situation in the oblast, the commandant's office is taking measures to tighten the state of emergency. Lieutenant-General Boris Smyslov, first deputy commander of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs internal troops, has arrived in the area.

Curfew Restricts Transportation in NKAO

LD1201034991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0238 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Baku, 11 Jan (TASS)—In connection with the deteriorating situation in the Nagorno-Kharabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO], restrictions were introduced today on transportation throughout the territory of this autonomous oblast. Special passes have been introduced for trucks. A curfew will be in force on the highways of the autonomous oblast after 1800. Additional highway checkpoints have been introduced.

The military commandant's office announced that this decision was made in connection with increasing provocations on Nagorno-Kharabakh's roads. In the last ten days alone there were more than 20 incidents of extremists firing at internal troops, servicemen, militiamen, and civilians. Ten people were killed, including three servicemen.

More on Curfew

NC1401082791 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0440 GMT 12 Jan 91

[From the republican press review]

[Text] A joint decision adopted by the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] Organization Committee and the command headquarters of the rayon has imposed a curfew on all roads in the NKAO beginning at 1900. The movements of transportation vehicles and the travel of citizens to and from Stepanakert and other cities in the NKAO have been restricted. The permits issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been cancelled and individuals who have private vehicles will not be allowed to travel beyond the limits of the places where they live.

The newspapers have published detailed reports on the measures that have been taken in the oblast.

Armenian Legislature To Reconvene 21 January

NC1301123991 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] The Presidium of the Armenian Republic's Supreme Soviet met on 12 January under Gagik Arutyunyan, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet. There was an exchange of views on [words indistinct] issues [?raised] by Vazgen Manukyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic's Council of Ministers. It was decided to submit these issues to the next session of the Supreme Soviet.

Next, the meeting examined the question of resuming the sessions of the Armenian Republic's Supreme Soviet. It was decided to reconvene the Supreme Soviet session on 21 January.

The meeting analyzed the issues to be debated at the Supreme Soviet. Socio-economic and political issues in the republic were also discussed.

Local Soviet Chairmen Elected in Armenia

NC1201131791 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] An atmosphere of discord and antagonism permeates the meeting halls of the republic's Supreme Soviet and of the city and rayon soviets. [words indistinct] It is nothing less than a calculated struggle between the 70-year-old communism which has irrevocably lost the trust of the people and the incipient democracy born out of the national awakening. [words indistinct] Democracy, which began its difficult road with a victorious ascent to the supreme organs of the republic, is also trying to work its way down into city and rayon soviets of people's deputies. The first sessions of the first convocations of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies have been in progress for the last few days.

The people's deputies had to wage an uncompromising struggle before they could elect the Ambardzum Paylakovich Galstyan as chairman of Yerevan City Soviet in a closed and secret ballot.

The chairmen of a number of other city and rayon soviets in the republic have also been elected.

Robert Gukasyan has been elected chairman of Sevan city soviet; Derenik [surname indistinct], chairmen of Sevanskiy Rayon Soviet; Kochar Manukyan, chairman of Razdanskiy Rayon Soviet; Vaagn Akobyan, chairman of Kamoyskiy Rayon Soviet; and Gagik Gasparyan, chairman of Ararat City Soviet.

The first sessions of the first convocations of other city and rayon soviets, such as Goris City Soviet, Yerevan's Khorhrdayinskiy, Moscovskiy, Myasnikyanskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon Soviets, are still continuing deliberations. We will report the results for these regions in later broadcasts.

New Yerevan Official Profiled

NC1201122891 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1630 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] After two days of balloting, the Yerevan city soviet finally elected Ambardzum Paylakovich Galstyan as its chairman.

He was born in 1956. He graduated from the faculty of history of Yerevan University in 1978 and then worked in Armenia's state ethnographic museum. He continued his graduate studies at the ethnographic institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and defended his thesis upon graduation. Following his return from Moscow he was deputy director of Armenia's ethnographic museum. He also worked as a researcher in various scientific institutes.

In recent years he worked as a senior researcher at the department on the history of Armenian communities attached to the history institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. He was Armenian Council of Ministers' plenipotentiary representative in the Yerevan City Soviet since 4 December 1990. He is the author 30 scientific works. He is married and has one child.

Azerbaijanis Form Division To Fight With Iraq

JN2612160090 Baghdad INA in English 1425 GMT 26 Dec 90

[Text] Moscow, Dec 26, INA—The Azerbaijani youth formed a division of volunteers, which they named as Saddam's division, to fight along side Iraq.

Mr. Elias Alernifis [name as received], commander of the division said, in a statement to a youth newspaper in Baku, that Azerbaijanis, who realize the real meaning behind the U.S-Western presence in Arab territories, could not remain indifferent towards the situation.

He added that European countries and the United States sought influence in the Middle East region under the pretexts of justice and peace.

The Azerbaijani youth commander explained that the division has issued many calls to Moslems of the world expressing Azerbaijani youth's denunciation and concern over the U.S- Western intervention in the Middle East.

Armenia Introducing Gas Consumption Measures

NC1201190991 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Armenian Republic's Council of Ministers met under its chairman, Vazgen Manukyan, and examined issues related to cadre and state structure and other problems.

A Union-Republic Committee for the Supervision of Geological, Mining, and Underground Resources attached to the Council of Ministers was created. The committee will assume control of all geological organizations operating in the republic.

The meeting also discussed the distribution price and norms of and demands for natural and liquid gas in 1991. It was noted that because of the lack of natural gas meters at homes, the intensive gasification of private homes, and the inordinate amount of gas used by the population, the amount of unpaid fuel used above the norms is increasing annually. This is negatively affecting the financial operations of gas industries. New norms for gas consumption are being introduced in order to economize on the gas and to create additional fuel stocks for industrial enterprises. The retail price of natural and liquid gas is also being reviewed. [passage omitted]